

தமிழ் நாடு
தொழிலாளர் துறை அரசிதழ்

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The "Tamil Nadu Labour Gazette" is a monthly publication aiming to give a brief review of the progress made by the State in the field of Industrial relations. It caters to the needs of the employers as well as Labour by supplying statistical and other information on work stoppages, industrial disputes, trade unions, consumer price index number for working class (cost of living index number), summaries of awards of Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts, agreements, etc. The publication also includes articles from specialists in the various subjects relating to industrial relations.

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THE TAMIL NADU LABOUR GAZETTE

VOL. XII

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

GANDHIJI'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE ECONOMICS OF
INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.

*Shri K. C. LALWANI **

[Gandhiji has written much on Economics and many have written on the fascinating theme of what has come to be called the Gandhian Economics, which perhaps is the only original contribution by India to this highly sophisticated branch of social science. This paper while not aspiring to throw any new light on Gandhian Economics attempts to present an appraisal of the views of this great man in this centennial year of his birth on certain economic issues which are relevant to a study industrial labour.]

Early western writers in economics devoted a good part of their thought to a very superficial issue as to what sort of labour was productive and what was unproductive, the major combatants in the controversy being the mercantilists, the physiocrats, Adam Smith and some of his successors, and the controversy raged till at long last a compromise was reached that all labour was productive unless it was totally barren or wasted on a futile project, or it was positively harmful to the society like the labour of a thief Gandhiji had, however, no ambiguity on this issue at any time. He came under the influence of Ruskin and Tolstoy pretty early in his life and was bold enough to give primacy to bread labour in a social surrounding in which men had come to look down upon on all categories of manual labour with contempt. Gandhiji would not only give primacy to manual labour but would even make it the basis of franchise in his notion of Indian Polity Writing in Young India as early as 1925, he stated: "By swaraj, I mean the Government of India by the consent of the people as ascertained by the largest number of the adult population.....who have contributed by manual labour to the service of the state".

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Gandhiji had it from Ruskin : " That a life of Labour, i.e., the life of the tiller of the soil and the handicraftsman is the life worth living ", though the term " bread labour " he acquired from a Russian writer Bondaref through Tolstoy. A narrow construction of the Gandhian view on " bread labour " would perhaps place the disciple as well as the masters in the physiocratic camp; but that was not Gandhiji's real purpose which was to secure to the individual as much freedom and independence of the state as it was to make the individual's work socially useful and productive. This could be done only by inducing the individual to join in the manual process. And this has a realistic aspect too. For no nation, however progressive, can thrive exclusively on intellectual work. The majority of its people depend on the manual labour and India is no exception. What is however undesirable here is a great stigma attached to manual labour in our society. Gandhiji's purpose was to secure to " bread labour " a dignified place. He had no desire that the nation should suspend its intellectual activity; all that he desired was that the manual labour should get due recognition. Not only that; he would prescribe, as he did to himself, some manual work as a balancing factor to all those that were given to intellectual professions. That to him appeared to be the most effective way to impart dignity to all categories of labour. In 1948, he wrote in the Harijan; " Even for real intellectual development, one should engage in some useful bodily activity ". And that was to him the only effective way of what he wrote a little earlier in 1947 in the same column's " to improve even the quality of his intellectual output ".

Three things characterise Gandhiji's " bread labour ". One is that it is voluntary and never given under compulsion. Any labour given under compulsion is slavery and hence is inconsistent with the growth of the individual; for such labour even when procuring bread, breeds poverty, disease and discontent. Perhaps, this is too difficult a condition that Gandhiji had laid, for, labour for the vast majority in any society is rarely by choice and almost invariably and always by force of circumstances. The second characteristic of ' bread labour ' as laid down by Gandhiji is that it need be intelligent. This clearly brings about a harmonisation between intellectual labour and manual labour, making the latter socially useful and dignified. This leads to the third characteristic which is, that it is rendered for the general good one hears in this, India's traditional message of work without attachment (*niskama harma*) and this, " the law of service replacing the law of the jungle " signified to Gandhiji's a silent revolution in the structure of society. In India we have so much of unemployment and under-employment and yet, paradoxically enough, there is so much to be done for the economic development of the country. This is to a large extent due to our individual as well as national aversion to manual labour. Gandhiji wrote in Harijan in 1936. " No labour is too mean for one who wants to earn an honest penny. The only

thing is the readiness to use the hands and feet that God has given us. " And a little earlier he wrote in the same columns in 1935, " If the sense of shame that wrongly attaches to physical labour could be got rid of, there is enough work . . . ".

Gandhiji's views on the far-reaching effects of " bread labour " not only influenced his attitude to machinery but were in themselves influenced by the latter. As early as 1908 when the Gujarati version of the *Hind Swaraj* was out, he totally denounced machinery as representing sin. This was more or less an independent denouncement and in uttering it Gandhiji did not come very much under the influence of the 19th century Christian Socialists. But later he effected a compromise with machinery wherein he would delimit the sector both of the machinery and of the Government. By 1921, he drew a distinction between " machinery " and " industrialism " and conceded that while some machinery could be used for human welfare, to relieve man's drudgery and to lighten his burden, industrialism was dehumanising because it reduced man to the position of a slave and was used for human exploitation. Naturally, an individualist like Gandhiji could not accept and admire a system that played a delimiting role. Machinery provided the base to industrialism in the west and he was apprehensive, its adoption in India could not conceivably be in a different line. It was some such apprehension that lurked in him throughout. He wrote in *Young India* in 1924 : " The individual is the one supreme consideration. The saving of labour of the individual should be the object, and honest humanitarian consideration and not greed the motive ". At this date, he would, however, concede the use of heavy machinery in projects, where its use was unavoidable. But perhaps in the onrush of the depression from the mid-twenties in which millions were rendered unemployed and these were totally incapable of earning bread with their two hands to support themselves and their family. Gandhiji's aversion to machinery rose high once again. The west itself was faced by this time with a grim situation which gave rise to a " stagnation thesis " and imparted a rude shock to the foundation of classical economies. Gandhiji once again saw the virtue of manual labour that would at least save man of the prospective of a total starvation and wrote in one of his articles that machinery as such was not to be feared so much as industrialism which made man subservient to the machine which, in its turn, under the newly adopted scientific management, dictated what should be produced and how much. In other words, industrialism was deserving of rejection because what it strove was the highest productivity per man-hour irrespective of what happened to man.

Gandhiji's opposition to industrialism in general was indeed motivated by his supreme consideration for the human factor. But much more important was the consideration of the Indian economy which unlike the western had a plethora of manpower which would simply remain unutilised if production was wholly to

be taken up by machinery. He wrote in *Young India* in 1929: "why must India become industrialised in the western sense? The western civilisation is urban, small countries like England or Italy may afford to urbanise their systems. A very big country like America with a very sparse population, perhaps, cannot do otherwise. But one would think that a big country with a teeming population with an ancient rural tradition which had hitherto answered its purpose need not and must not copy the western model. What is good for one nation situated in one condition is not necessarily good enough for another differently situated. "One man's food is another man's poison". On another occasion he wrote: "India has got to develop her own economies, her own policy, her own method of dealing with her industries and every thing else". How true are these words! India unfortunately has not developed her own economics but is aimlessly harnessing the concepts, theories and models that have come up in the west or that are occasionally provided by the western economists. Had India developed her own economics consistent with her geography, tradition and man-power, a good part of the present difficulty could easily have been avoided and free India would have had a different picture altogether.

Thus in Gandhiji's scheme of things, as it was modified in the twenties, machinery would have a place, but not industrialism. For, industrialism would bring forth evils that would uproot the balance of the Indian Society. These evils have been indicated by him as (i) concentration of capital and power in the hands of the few, (ii) growth of parasitism of upper and upper middle classes on the lower middle and working classes, of town on villages, of industrial nations on the primary producing countries, (iii) class war of capital and labour, (iv) widening of the gap between the haves and have-nots resulting in glaring inequalities, and (v) aggressive expansion of commercialism with an insatiable material ambition at one end and consequent war on the other. Obviously these are the evils that may be listed for private capitalism in the so called free economies of the west. But Gandhiji had before him another model, the Russian in which the ownership of capital, instead of being a privilege of a few, vested in a so called socialist state. This too he would not approve for India or perhaps for any other country that wanted maximum good to the individual. These were the days when a National Planning Committee had already been formed by the Indian National Congress under the chairmanship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and a number of provinces had Congress Ministries which were keen enough to extend support to a programme of industrialisation. In this climate Gandhiji wrote about the Russian model in the *Harijan* in 1939. "As I look at Russia where the apotheosis of industrialisation has been reached, the life there does not appeal to me. To use the language of the Bible, "what shall it avail a man if he shall

gain the whole world and lose his soul? ". In modern terms, "It is beneath human dignity to lose one's individuality and become a mere cog in the machine. I want every individual to become full-blooded, fully developed member of society". In Gandhiji's scheme of things, production would be decentralised and by the manual process, in which an individual would be the master of his own labour and not a mere seller of it to another capitalist. This would give him bread and dignity. If some heavy industries were at all necessary—and Gandhiji's own list of heavy industries included only such modest items like Singer sewing machines, printing presses and surgical machinery—these need be in the public sector, but according to him, this sector would occupy the least part of the vast national activity, which would still be in private hands. For, in his opinion, the violence of private ownership was less injurious than the violence of the state.

What Gandhiji was propounding was no vague idealism but a sound practice that would save the modern economy of some of its inherent weakness which to Karl Marx appeared as the seeds of its inevitable destruction someday. In a modern economy production is machine-based and so highly centralised. The so-called free competition on which the edifice of classical economics is based is nowhere a reality. Either such a thing existed at no time or it has already given way to monopoly, duopoly, oligopoly, or monopolistic competition. In consequence, vast industrial corporation, just a few in any line in any country, control both production and distribution. Since production has to be undertaken in anticipation of demand, there is a good amount of speculation involved in it, distribution in a capitalistic economy is an art of effective salesmanship rather than real need and is often based on a falsehood called advertisement. A good amount of expertise is harnessed in these operations and still there are occasional pitfalls like the great depression in the thirties, Gandhiji wrote in the *Harijan* in 1934 when the depression had not yet lifted, "Granting for the moment that the machinery may supply all the needs of humanity, still it would concentrate production in particular areas, so that you would have to go in a roundabout way to regulate distribution; whereas if there is production and distribution both in the respective areas where things are required, it is automatically regulated, and there is less chance for fraud, none for speculation". Continuing in the same issue, he writes; "when production and consumption both become localised, the temptation to speed up production indefinitely and at any price disappears. All the endless difficulties and problems that our present-day economic system presents, too, would then come to an end. When the actual needs, of the population are satisfied, the production would necessarily stop. It would be continued for the sake of bringing in more gold irrespective of the needs of a people and at the risk, of their impoverishment.

There would be no unnatural accumulation of hoards in the pockets of the few, and want in the midst of plenty in regard to the rest, as is happening today, for instance, in America". In other words, in his scheme of things, distribution would be simultaneous with production and never relegated to a later stage.

Industrialism and machinery were introduced in this country more than a hundred years back by the western capitalists, and although it sounds paradoxical, the west coast was the first to emulate it so much that in its early phase while the eastern region, notably areas surrounding Calcutta, became the stronghold of British capitalism, the west coast, notably Bombay and Ahmedabad, became the stronghold of Indian capitalism in which Gujaratis, Bhatias and Parsis freely participated. Particularly in Ahmedabad, where Gandhiji had his early Ashram on the bank of the Sabarmati (where it still stands), he had often to serve as an arbitrator in the disputes between the millowners and labourers and if this centre in particular has a long record of industrial peace and harmony, much credit goes to the personality of one whom every body, capitalist as well as labour, loved and adored as the mahatma or the great soul. One recalls the event in 1918 when Gandhiji, in response to an appeal made by Anasuyabehn, had to rush from his pressing work at Champaran in Bihar to uphold in cause of textile workers in Ahmedabad.

The story is too well-known to need recapitulation but the condition he laid down for the striking workers are worth repeating: "Never to resort to violence, never to molest blacklegs; never to depend on alms; and to remain firm, no matter how long the strike continued; and to earn bread during the strike by any other honest labour". In a country where at least four out five strikes end in a failure and consequent frustration, it is perhaps worth recapitulating these conditions any number of times. And it is interesting that despite his personal friendship with the adamant mill-owners Gandhiji lent his support to the striking workers, since he was fully convinced of the justness of the cause that had brought the workers to-day, and so he gladly accepted their leadership in order to fight for the sake of justice, no matter even if this put an end to his life. These days we have the Code of Discipline formulated by the Central Ministry of Labour laying down certain do's and don't's for the employers and workers but long before any one had thought in this line, Gandhiji had prescribed code both to the workers and the mill owners, more particularly the latter, since they were the trustees of national wealth. Like his Ahimsa, Gandhiji imbibed his trusteeship notion from the Jain notion of non-possession (aparigraha). On this fascinating subject he has written a lot.

Gandhiji's notion of trusteeship is simple and to him it is a fundamental law of nature. According to him, when an individual has more than his proportion of wealth or worldly goods, he must become trustee of the portion that is not necessary for his purpose. It is immaterial to Gandhiji how the wealth has been acquired, by trade and industry or as a mere legacy, so long as the owner thereof holds the superfluous amount for the welfare of the community. We have it in the Upnisads, tena tyaktena bhunjitha (enjoy through renunciation) and Gandhiji was never tried of upholding this ideal to the rich people. But then he never proposed equal income to all, for that would be unjust to merit and hence disincensive in effect. Writing in Young India in 1931 he stated, "I will not dictate to them (i.e. the rich people) what commission to take, but ask them to take what is fair, e.g. I would ask a man who possesses Rs. 100 to take Rs. 50 and give the other Rs. 50 to the workers. But to him who possesses Rs. 1,00,00,000. I would perhaps say, take one per cent yourself. So you see that my commission would not be a fixed figure because that would result in atrocious injustice".

A simple trusteeship=formula was drawn up by one of the close associates of Gandhiji which was later corrected by Gandhiji himself in 1944 and was published in the Harijan after his death. It contained the following items:—

(1) Trusteeship provided a means of transforming of the property except inasmuch as it may be permitted one. It gives no quarter to capitalism but gives the present owning class a chance of reforming itself. It is based on the faith that human nature is never beyond redemption.

(2) It does not recognise any right of private ownership of property except inasmuch as it may be permitted by society for its own welfare.

(3) It does not exclude legislative regulation of the ownership and use of wealth.

(4) Thus under state-regulated trusteeship, an individual will not be free to hold or use his wealth for selfish satisfaction or in disregard to the interest of the society.

(5) Just as it is proposed to fix a decent minimum living wage, even so a limit should be fixed for the maximum income that would be allowed to any person in society. The difference between such minimum and maximum incomes should be reasonable and equitable and variable from time to time so much so that the tendency would be towards obliteration of the difference.

(6) Under the Gandhian economic order, the character of production will be determined by social necessity and not by personal whim or greed.

If the rich people did not voluntarily embrace the position of a trustee, Gandhiji was emphatic, force of circumstances would compel them to do so. Gandhiji's trusteeship notion was fully consistent with his notion of distribution, being simultaneous with production and has appeared in the developed economies of the west through a fiscal programme whose emphasis is on a high level of public spending in the interest of maintaining the health of capitalism.

Coming next to the duties of employers and workers, Gandhiji laid down honesty as the principal duty of both and a sense of right as the principal duty of the labour organisation. To him, to earn a fortune it was not necessary to sacrifice honesty but to hold it fast. In other words, honesty and commercial prosperity were not incompatibles. On their own part, the workers too were advised by him to work to the best of their ability for the wage they received. But Gandhiji was always emphatic on decent living for workers as self-respecting equal citizens, their freedom from fear, and their inculcating clean habits, thrift, education and industry. Gandhiji deprecated the system of recruitment through middlemen which the country has not yet been able to get rid of. To him it was a bad thing because it tampered with the workers' freedom of contract. He was always for shorter hours. In a speech made in 1920 he urged the millowners of Ahmedabad to reduce the hours of work from the statutory 12 to 10 and labour to give as much work in 10 hours that they were then doing in 12. It was perhaps under the influence of this speech that the Bombay Millowners' Association sent a memorandum to the Government of India in 1920 suggesting the reduction of working hours from 12 to 10. The Factories Act of 1922 reduced it to 11 and the Government took another 12 years to bring it down to 10. Gandhiji wrote about raising the age of employment of children which has indeed been taken note of in successive Factory Laws, but in the absence of free primary education on a compulsory basis, these most valuable formative years in the life of many a child are still being wasted on the streets.

Of other items of labour interest receiving Gandhiji attention, two are of primary importance, viz. housing and wage in a country where due to concentration of industry in a few centres labour has to move hundreds of miles to get employment in industry, housing has always remained an important responsibility of the industry but past evidence amply proves that it did not receive the attention it deserved. Things have indeed improved during the past 20 years and the Government has contributed its own quota in the form of a subsidised industrial housing scheme for labour; but these are yet short of what Gandhiji desired in the form of minimum standard of housing for the unmarried, married couples and couples with children. More fascinating

was his view on Minimum wage which to him was not different two decades without yet reaching any finality. To Gandhiji, from a living wage, on which we have debated during the past minimum wage must ensure to all workmen a reasonably balanced and nutritive diet to provide him stamina to work, minimum clothing requirement, better housing and other ordinary comforts. At the prices prevailing in 1935 he worked out eight annas (50 paise) as a reasonable minimum wage. But then he would make no discrimination about this minimum from area to area but would adopt it for the whole country. At this distance of time the minimum suggested by Gandhiji would appear small but the paradox is that in 1935 a minimum wage of 50 paise would have been a luxury wage but even this was difficult to enforce, since a plentiful supply of agricultural labour was available, at a rate considerably lower than that. The efforts of the All-India Spinners' Association to enforce this minimum wage in its own member-units ended in a failure.

Gandhiji was not totally averse to improving the condition of labour through legislation but simultaneously he was cautious about the limitation of the legislative process, which, if it was in advance of public opinion, would end in a failure. For even in western countries legislation has been made effective by at least four factors, viz., penal provisions, factory inspection, vigilance on the part of the organised labour and enlightenment of employers in general regarding their responsibility in the matter. In India apart from the first factor, the other three are either weak or non-existent. Likewise, Gandhiji was not averse to unionisation of labour provided a union did not become a source of bondage to its members. As between legislation and union pressure to improve the condition of labour, Gandhiji would prefer the latter. In this matter he clearly stated his thinking on several occasions. He never viewed capital as an exclusive power to dictate terms. Labour was equally a power; indeed in his view, labour too was capital, as much as a piece of metal. In other words, he viewed capital and work as co-partners in the enterprise. Labour was only to realise this. In a sense, therefore, Gandhiji was anticipating a system of industrial democracy that would be consistent with his own line of thinking. But, to be a power, labour must know to practice the art of combination as the capital already does; it need organise itself into union Gandhiji was an important force in the creation of the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association and he was never weary to hold it up to others as a model to follow. Gandhiji who himself had organised many hartals was not averse to strike by trade unions provided the cause was just; but if it was a strike for attaining cheap popularity or for a political end, well he would be the last man to support it.

As already noted, Gandhiji led the workers' strike in Ahmedabad in 1921 which lasted for 21 days and during this period Gandhiji issued a series of leaflets to the workers guiding them about their duties during those difficult days. From his experience as a strike leader he could even say that a strike based on a just cause need not fail and that it was possible to make a strike irresistible. For the purpose he laid down the following conditions out of which the last two were most significant:

(1) The cause of the strike must be just and there should be no strike if the grievance was not genuine.

(2) There should be practical unanimity among the strikes which means that they must be absolutely clear about their grievance and there should be no ambiguity on this.

(3) There must be perfect correspondence and understanding between the leaders and the general body of strikers Gandhiji knew that even among the leaders there were two categories, viz. worker leaders and outside-leaders and his prescription about perfect correspondence and understanding applied even to the two classes of leaders.

(4) There should be no violence.

(5) There should be no molestation of back-legs on non-strikers.

(6) Strikers should not depend on public subscriptions, or other charities, alms or upon union funds, for maintaining themselves during the strike period. For, apart from being uncertain, public charity is demoralising too, while union funds, as in India, are inadequate. And he knew it for certain that no strike could absolutely succeed which could not be indefinitely prolonged.

(7) The strikers need remain firm throughout the strike and in order to be able to do so, they must be able to support themselves out of their own savings or by engaging themselves in some useful and productive occupation or by any honest labour.

But Gandhiji knew fully well that saving with a majority of workers was next to nil; they always lived at or below the margin of subsistence. If still the advice was given, it was just to inculcate in them a habit of thrift. Beyond this, what he really had in mind was the training of each worker in a supplementary occupation which would serve as a second string in difficult times. This sort of training would give confidence and self-respect to the workers which is invaluable. It was on his advice that the T. L. A. started imparting training in some supplementary occupation to its members in 1937 and attained some success.

There were situations in which Gandhiji would advise the workers not to go on strike. One such situation as conceived by him was "When there is enough of other labour to replace

strikes." Secondly he totally rejected sympathetic strikes by workers, who themselves, were not an aggrieved party. In other words, normally he was for restricting action to aggrieved workers only. Thirdly, he would deprecate the use of labour for political end, though their participation in the national movement was not discouraged. Gandhiji emphasized that strikes for economic betterment should be kept separate from strikes with a political end. And fourthly, he was against strike in public utilities that would cause dislocation to public life.

Gandhiji counselled for a strike only when it was justified on merit and when other methods, of seeking redress were either non-existent or rendered futile by the attitude of the employers. But then he said that there should be no strike without the consent of the trade unions; for, the union was expected to provide the necessary leadership, organisation and strategy to the striking workers. And as already said, Gandhiji desired that the strike should be resorted to last when other means to meet the situation were all exhausted. Among these other means Gandhiji had always up in mind arbitration which was applied in the Ahmedabad case in 1918. And he had his own logic in support of arbitration which was that the case received full public exposure when referred to a third party. The parties to dispute, labour and capital alike, cannot judge the merit or otherwise of their own case which can be done only by a disinterested third party. In his own words, written in 1946, "Since differences there would be sometimes between employers and employees even in the best regulated concerns, why should there not be a system of arbitration between the parties so that they will readily carry out in perfect good faithwards of arbitrators"? Gandhiji rightly believed that as labour became organised, strikes would lose their importance and the principle of arbitration would replace the principle of strike.

But then prevention is better than cure. To prevent an occasion for dispute from cropping up Gandhiji suggested four things. First, wages must not be forced below the irreducible minimum, its quantum being determined by a common understanding. Second, labour, including trade unions, should be treated at par with shareholders regarding the availability of information. Third, labour should enjoy the same dignity and status as capital. And fourth, labour should be recruited only through the agency of the representative union. This, according to him would stop the evils connected with middlemen agencies. To quote him. "There should be a register of all available mill hands acceptable to both the parties and the custom of taking labour through any agency other than the representative union should be stopped. This maxim admits of no weakening of the

labour union is organised as a desirable organisation as much as the mill owners, and is not merely tolerated as a necessary evil if follows that there should be an agreed register of available hands and that the mill owners should not accept or engage any person outside the labour union."

Robert Owen, the father of British socialism and himself an industrialist and a visionary, had tried and failed in his co-operative approach. In this country, too there are people at high levels who see a great possibility in co-operation. So far as industry is concerned, Gandhiji at least had no much expectation from the co-operative model. He believed that the labourers as a body lacked the capacity and expertise to run a mill. If by chance one from among them could acquire the necessary skill to run a mill he would part company with a labour and identify himself with management. Hence a co-operative solution to replace capitalism is ineffective. "You as a body could not own a mill for a given number of years, he would tell labour bluntly. In other words, labour is labour and need remain labour sincerely discharging his duty and fulfilling his role in the industry. This is no undignified role. For, if capitalists are proud of their wealth, the workers need be proud of their numerical strength. For the rest, each need act from his allotted place and if this is done, Gandhiji would say, the whole social order would be in perfect harmony.

The National Commission on Labour which has submitted its report recently dealt with many problems of labour interest. It circulated a comprehensive questionnaire and to many of the questions contained therein a competent and convincing answer can be found in the writings of Gandhiji.

[Source: By Courtesy of "Indian Labour Journal", October 1969.]

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A TONGS MAN.

In one of the steel rolling mills a tongs man was standing near the running mills, and was passing the hot metal being rolled through the mill. His head was caught in between the rolls and consequently he was pulled through the rollers to the other side and was killed.

This accident could have been averted had the couplings been guarded.

*Chief Inspector of Factories,
Uttar Pradesh.*

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A GAS PLANT.

An accident that occurred in a gas plant claimed three lives.

A section of a gas plant produces Acetylene gas. The acetylene gas is generated by the reaction of calcium carbide with water in a generator and contains some Hydrogen Sulphide also generated during the process. The cylindrical gas generator is about 8 feet high and water stands to a column of 6 feet. There is a man-hole of 1 foot 6 inches in the middle of the side wall of the generator. This is made air-tight with the help of 24 bolts and nuts.

The calcium carbide charged through the hopper is conveyed to the gas generator by means of an air tight screw conveyor. From the screw conveyor it passes to the create through an inclined chute. The speed of the conveyor and the feed of CaC_2 to the generator is controlled by a contact switch mechanism, fitted to the gas receiver functions according to the variation of the receiver pressure.

The CaC_2 conveyor feeding the generator did not function properly due to jamming in its feed line. In an attempt to clear the man whole cover in the side wall of the generator was removed.

At that time a sudden flame developed and caused severe burn injuries to five persons. Three persons including an Engineer succumbed to the injuries in the hospital.

Probable Cause—(1) Hydrogen Sulphide and Acetylene when mixed with air may cause an explosion. When the man-hole cover was removed hot rich mixture had escaped into atmosphere and exploded.

(2) It is also possible that in this type of generator C C, would have become welged and some force might have been used to remove this and that could have caused a spark resulting in the explosion.

Remedy—

(1) For removing the choke inside the screw conveyor, stop the conveyor, reduce the generator temperature below 80oF. by circulation of fresh water and then open the upper lid and flange of the screw.

(2) For cleaning the create and cylinders the usual method is to bring down the temperature open the hopper lid, use CO2 gas and then remove man-hole cover.

(3) Undue force should not be used for removing welges, if any.

(4) As a precaution fire proof dress should be worn by persons at any time generator is opened for inspection.

Chief Inspector of Factories, Madras.

NEW PAINT.

A factory making ornamental articles from mental and wood used hand held air operated spray guns to coat them with paint. The room in which they were sprayed had been designed for cellulose work, although cellulose was rarely used. The work was carried out in front of three spray booths, each fitted with an extractor fan. The room itself was slightly pressurised, warm air being blown in, excess of that being extracted. In front of each spray booth there was a drying rack fitted with numerous shelves and reaching almost from floor to ceiling, the paint sprayer standing between the rack and the spray booth picking unpainted articles off the table next to the booth, spraying them and then placing them on the drying rack behind.

One morning a new paint with improved drying qualities was introduced. After spraying for about an hour the operator felt dizzy and went out into the open air where he collapsed in an unconscious state. He was taken to hospital and eventually recovered and as far as could be ascertained, no permanent damage had been done.

The drying rack was nearly full by the time the accident occurred and the fume from it was being drawn past the operator and out through the spray booth fan. Work had been carried out in this way for a long time and only once or twice had anyone felt ill and since they always recovered quickly the firm put it down to the general sickness.

However, when they changed their paint to a quicker drying one, things came to a head. The new paint had a different solvent content, fume was emitted in larger concentrations at room temperature and the maximum allowable concentration of the solvent in air was exceeded.

The firm now makes sure that whenever they buy a new paint they know under what conditions it can be safely used and if there are precautions to be taken, they make sure that their employees are told of them. In addition they have rearranged their spray room so that the drying rack is not immediately behind the paint sprayer and the rack itself has now been fitted with local exhaust ventilation so that the fume emitted during drying does not enter the air of the room.

Industrial Safety, May 1969.

தொழிலாளர் பற்றிய செய்திகள்

1970-ஆம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல் மாத தொழிலுறவு
நூற்பாலைகள்.

1970-ஆம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல் மாதத்தில் 9 நூற்பாலைகளில் வேலை நிறுத்தம் மற்றும் கதவடைப்பு ஏற்பட்டது. இதில் இரண்டு நூற்பாலைகளில் வேலை நிறுத்தம் மற்றும் கதவடைப்பு ஆகியவை கடந்த மாத இறுதியிலிருந்து தொடர்ந்து வருகிறது. இந்த வேலை நிறுத்தம் மற்றும் கதவடைப்பு ஆகியவைகளின் நியத்தமாக பாதிக்கப்பட்ட தொழிலாளர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 2,173 ஆகும். இழக்கப்பட்ட மனித நாட்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 20,102 ஆகும்.

இதர தொழில் நிறுவனங்கள்.

1970-ஆம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல் மாதத்தில் 49 (இதர தொழில் நிறுவனங்களில்) வேலை நிறுத்தம் மற்றும் கதவடைப்பு ஏற்பட்டது. இதில் 15 தொழில் நிறுவனங்களில் வேலை நிறுத்தமும் கதவடைப்பும் சென்ற மாத இறுதியில் இருந்து தொடர்ந்து வருகிறது. இந்த வேலை நிறுத்தம் மற்றும் கதவடைப்பு காரணமாக பாதிக்கப்பட்ட தொழிலாளர் எண்ணிக்கை 3,851 ஆகும். இழக்கப்பட்ட மனித நாட்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 18,590 ஆகும்.

வேலை நிறுத்தம் மற்றும் கதவடைப்பு பற்றிய விரிவான புள்ளி விவரங்கள் புள்ளி விவர அறிக்கை எண் 5-ல் அளிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

மத்திய அரசு ஆதிக்கத்தில் உள்ளவை.

சென்னை இரண்டாவது வட்ட மத்திய தொழிலாளர் துறை உதவி ஆணையர் நார்தர்ன் இந்தியா செனரல் இன்ஷூரன்ஸ் கம்பெனி லிமிடெட், நிர்வாகத்தினருக்கும் அதில் முன்பு தொழிலாளியாக இருந்த திரு ஞானையா என்பவருக்கும் இடையே “திரும்பவும் வேலைக்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்வது” பற்றிய தொழிற் தகராறில் ஒப்பந்தம் செய்துவைத்தார்.

முறிவுற்ற மத்தியஸ்தங்கள்.

சென்னை இரண்டாவது வட்ட மத்திய தொழிலாளர் துறை உதவி ஆணையாளரின் மத்தியஸ்தம் கீழ்க்கண்ட தொழில் தகராறுகளில் முறிவுற்றது.

மெசர்ஸ் ஏ.சி.சி. லிமிடெட், மதுக்கரை நிறுவனத்தாருக்கும் ஸ்டாப் யூனியனுக்கும் (ஐ.என்.டி.யு.சி.) டாக்டர்கள் நியமனம் குறித்தும் டாலி பரிசோதகர்களின் பதவிப் பெயரைத் தவறாகக் குறிப்பிட்டதற்காகவும் ஏற்பட்ட தொழில் தகராறு.

அப்டினிஸ்ட்ரேடிவ் பாடி லிஸ்டன்ட் டாக் ஓர்க்கர்ஸ்க்கும், சென்னை போர்ட்டாக் ஓர்க்கர்ஸ் காங்கிரசுக்கும் (இ.தே.தொ.ச. காங்கிரஸ்) இடையே ஏற்பட்ட தொழில் தகராறு.

மத்திய தொழிலாளர் துறை பகுதி ஆணையாளர் சென்னை போர்ட்டிரஸ்ட் தலைவருக்கும், போர்ட்டிரஸ்ட் தொழிலாளர் சங்கத்திற்கும், போர்ட்டிரஸ்ட் ரயில்வே தொழிலாளர் யூனியனுக்கும் மோட்டார் ஓட்டிகளின் பதவி உயர்வு சம்பந்தமாக ஏற்பட்ட தொழில் தகராறில் மத்தியஸ்தம் முறிவுற்றது குறித்து அறிக்கை சமர்ப்பித்து, புனராலோசனை செய்யும்படி கோரியுள்ளார்.

தொழில் தகராறு பற்றிய விபரம்.

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2	ஏப்ரல் 70-ல் உள்ள தொழில் தகராறுகள்	19
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5	அச்சுறுத்தப்பட்ட வேலை நிறுத்தங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை	4
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8	கதவடைப்புகளின் எண்ணிக்கை	இல்லை
9	வழங்கப்பட்ட நிலையாணைச் சான்றிதழ்களின் எண்ணிக்கை	இல்லை

தமிழ் நாடு அரசு ஆதிக்கத்தில் உள்ளவை.

1970-ஆம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல் மாதத்தில் தொழிலாளர் துறை சமரச அலுவலர்கள் 721 தொழில் தகராறுகளை விசாரித்து முடிவு செய்துள்ளனர். இதில் 99 மனுக்கள் சம்பந்தமாக சென்னை தொழில் தகராறுகள் சட்டம் பிரிவு 12 (3)-ன் கீழ் ஒப்பந்தம் ஏற்பட்டது.

1970-ஆம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல் மாதத்தில் தமிழ் நாடு அரசினால் 27 தொழில் தகராறுகள் சென்னை தொழில் சமரசு தீர்ப்பு மன்றத்திற்கு அனுப்பி வைக்கப்பட்டது. தொழில் வழக்கு நீதிமன்றமும், தொழி கோர்ட்டுகளும் வழங்கிய 45 தீர்ப்புகள் தமிழ் நாடு அரசிதழிற் பிரசுரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

வேலை வாய்ப்பு நல வசதி.

1970-ஆம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல் மாதத்தில் தமிழ் நாட்டிலுள்ள வேலைவாய்ப்பு அலுவலகங்களினால் 30,171 மனுதார்களை பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டு 3,239 பதிவாளர்கள் வேலையில் அமர்த்தப்பட்டனர். 1970 ஆம் ஆண்டு மார்ச் மாதத்துடன் ஒப்பிடுக்போது, பதிவு செய்தலும் வேலையில் அமர்த்ததலும் முறையே 22.4 சதவீதம் அதிகரித்தும் மற்றும் 11.5 சதவீதம் குறைந்தும் இருந்தன. வேலையளிப்பவர்களால் வேலை வாய்ப்பு அலுவலகங்களுக்கு அறிவிக்கப்பட்ட காலி ஸ்தானங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 4,305.

இது முந்திய மாதத்துடன் ஒப்பிடும்போது 4.9 சதவீதம் குறைந்திருந்தது.

கீழ்க்கண்ட தொழில்களுக்கு ஆட்கள் குறைவாக இருந்தனர் என்று அறிவிக்கப்பட்டது. கிராம மருத்துவ அதிகாரி, மகப்பேறு உதவியாளர், (மலேரியா), சுருக்கெழுத்து தட்டச்சர், பட்டம் பெற்ற உதவி ஆசிரியர்கள் (கணிதம் மற்றும் விஞ்ஞானம்), தமிழ் பண்டிதர், இரண்டாம் தரம் உருது பயிற்சி ஆசிரியர் (ஆண், பெண்), ஆய்வுச்சாலை தொழில் நுணுக்கப் பணியாளர், தரம் 2, பயிற்சிபெற்ற கொதிகல உதவியாளர், கட்டிடக் கலை வரைபட வரைவாளர், பஞ்சு பரிணட் ஆபரேடர்.

சென்னை தொழில் நிர்வாக வேலை வாய்ப்பு அலுவலகம் 160 மனு தாரர்களை பதிவு செய்து 28 பதிவாளர்களை வேலையில் அமர்த்தியது.

சென்னை அண்ணாமலை மதுரை பல்கலைக் கழகங்களிலுள்ள வேலை வழிகாட்டி அலுவலகங்கள் 296 மனுதார்களை பதிவு செய்து 17 பதிவாளர்களை மட்டும் வேலையில் அமர்த்தின.

சென்னையிலுள்ள அங்குலினர்களுக்கான பிரத்யேக வேலை வாய்ப்பு அலுவலகம் 48 மனுதார்களை (குருடர்கள் 12, செவிடர்கள் 11, அங்குலினர்கள் 45) பதிவு செய்து 18 பதிவாளர்களை (அங்குலினர்கள் 18) வேலையில் அமர்த்தியது.

வேலை வாய்ப்பு அலுவலகங்களுக்கு இணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள உத்தியோக வழிகாட்டி பகுதிகள் (Vocational Guidance Units) 9,266 மனுதார்களுக்கு கூடாக வழிகாட்டியும் 79 இளைஞர்களுக்கு தனிப்பட்ட முறையிலும் வழிகாட்டி உள்ளன. வழிகாட்டப்பட்டவர்களில் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட 12 நபர்கள் வேலையில் அமர்த்தப்பட்டனர். தகவல் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்ட மொத்த நபர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 1,151.

தொழிலாளர் வருங்கால சேமிப்பு.

—இல்லை—

தொழிலாளர் கல்வித் திட்டம்.

1970-ஆம் ஆண்டு மே மாதத்தில் கோயம்புத்தூர் தொழிலாளர் கல்வி நிலையத்தில் ஆசிரியர் பயிற்சிபெற்ற தொழிலாளர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 320. பயிற்சி அளிக்கப்பட்ட தொழிலாளர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 9,609. தொழிற்பயிற்சி அளிக்கப்பட்டவரும் தொழிலாளர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 771. இந்த மாதத்தில் நடைபெற்று வரும் பகுதிநிலை வகுப்புகளின் (Unit Level Classes) எண்ணிக்கை 39 ஆகும்.

ANDHRA PRADESH LABOUR BULLETIN

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The "Andhra Pradesh Labour Bulletin", issued monthly is a journal containing among other things, articles on subjects of labour interest from eminent persons in the field of labour, review of industrial relations in the State, labour laws embodying the latest amendments, notifications of the Government relating to labour enactments, glimpses from the important decisions of Supreme Court and various High Courts, review of consumer price index numbers for working class and also statistical information on industrial disputes, agreements, awards, trade unions and work stoppages, etc.

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India.

CURRENT NOTES

MINUTES OF THE STATE LABOUR ADVISORY BOARD MEETING HELD ON 23RD MAY 1970 AT OOTACAMUND.

The 19th meeting of the State Labour Advisory Board was held at Tamizhagam, Ootacamund at 10.00 a.m., on 23rd May 1970. The Minister for Labour presided over the meeting and the following were present :

Thiru K. Vezhavendan, Hon'ble Minister for Labour, Government of Tamil Nadu—*Chairman*.

Thiru M. M. Rajendran, I.A.S., Commissioner of Labour, Madras-5—*Secretary*.

Thiru V. S. Subbiah, I.A.S., Secretary to Government, Labour Department, Madras-9.

List of Members who attended the meeting.

1 Thiru C. V. V. Chetty, Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Engineering) for The Director of Industries and Commerce Chepauk, Madras-5.

2 Thiru C. Ramachandran, I.A.S., Director of Handlooms and Textiles, "Ezhilagam", Chepauk, Madras-5.

3 Thiru P. B. Krishnaswamy, I.A.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Chepauk, Madras-5.

4 Thiru N. S. Bhat, Chairman, Employers' Federation of Southern India, Dare House, Madras-1.

5 Thiru Tana, Vice-Chairman, Association of Planters of Tamil Nadu, Coonoor-1.

6 Thiru R. V. Varadarajan, Deputy Chairman, The Indian Engineering Association (Southern Region), North Beach Road, Madras-1.

7 Thiru R. Doraiswamy, President, Southern India Mill Owners' Association, Race Course Road, Coimbatore.

8 Thiru P. N. Nagaswamy, Personal Officer, Southern Roadways Private Limited, Madurai.

9. Thiru K. M. Sundaram, General Secretary, Tamil Nadu Trade Union Congress, 6/157, Broadway, Madras-1.

10. Thiru S. C. C. Anthoni Pillai, 136, Strahans Road, Madras-12.

11 Thiru K. R. Bellie, Secretary, Nilgiris District Estate Workers' Union, Rokeby, Coonoor, The Nilgiris.

12 Thiru P. A. Kanniya Naidu, President, Papanasam Labour Union, Vickramasingapuram (via) Ambasamudram.

13 Thiru M. Adimoolam, President, North Arcot District Tannery Workers' Union, Ambur.

14 Thiru Kattoor Gopal, General Secretary, Coimbatore District General Workers' Progressive Union, Coimbatore.

15 Thiru P. Veluswamy, M.L.A., Southern Roadways, Universal Road, Tirupur.

16. Thiru R. Raman Nair, M.L.C., President, Nilgiris District Estate Workers' Union, Rokeby, Coonoor.

Special Invitees :

I. 1. Thiru Manickam, Working President, Nilgiris District Progressive Workers' Union, Coonoor.

II. 1. Thiru C. D. Nandagopal, Director of Statistics, Madras-6.

2 Dr. P. S. Kumaravelu, Additional Director of Medical Services (ESI), Madras-6.

3. Thiru V. Sivaraman, Regional Director, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Madras-34.

4 Thiru N. Achuthan Nair, Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Madras-14.

5. Thiru S. Vedamuthu, Regional Director, Workers' Education Centre, Madras.

6 Thiru S. N. S. Sharma, Regional Director, Workers' Education Centre, Madurai.

7 Thiru N. Ramachandran, Regional Director, Workers' Education Centre, Coimbatore.

Thiru K. M. Sundaram represented that some of the subjects suggested by him had not been included in the Agenda and that the reasons for not including them should be made known to him. It was clarified by the Commissioner of Labour that not all subjects suggested could be included and that the list was finalised with reference to relevance, current importance, scope of the Board the question whether it had already been discussed and disposed of, availability of time, etc.

ACTION TAKEN ON THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE PREVIOUS MEETINGS.

Serial number 3—Cost of Living Index.

Thiru Kannayya wanted to know whether the full benefit of the correction factor of 13.2 was reflected in the revised series as the Press Release did not indicate clearly the full implications of the change over from the 1936 to 1960 series. He was informed that the correction factor was fully incorporated.

Thiru S. C. C. Anthoni Pillai presented a memorandum regarding the computation of the cost of living index. Thiru N. S. Bhat (Employers' Federation of Southern India) stated that a decision had already been taken by the Government in the matter after full discussion and the same subject should not be reopened again.

Serial number 4—Non-Implementation of Wage Board Recommendation.

The representative of the South India Mill Owners' Association started that those units who have not implemented the Textile Wage Board Recommendations will be persuaded to implement the recommendations but in certain cases the unions were themselves opposed to the Wage Board Recommendations.

Serial number 8.

Workers representatives wanted that payment should be made within 5th of every month.

The representative of Employers, Federation of Southern India explained that where the number of workers is large it is impossible to make payments within 5th as calculations had to be made up to the last day of the previous month. But wherever possible, payment was being made earlier.

SUBJECTS ON THE AGENDA OF THE 19TH MEETING.

Workers' Education Scheme Implementation.

The Commissioner of Labour said that minimum facilities like duputing atleast one candidate per year for worker-teacher training time of for 45 minutes and a snacks allowance of 0.50 paise per day for unit level classes and 6 days' leave in the year for study tours with a grant of Rs. 15 per workman could be provided. The Chairman Employers, Federation of Southern India agreed to consider the proposition in consultation with the Executive of the Federation.

Item number 2—Family Planning—Incentives for workmen.

The Commissioner of Labour pointed out that in some establishments, workers were being paid a cash incentive of Rs. 200 for undergoing vasectomy operation and commended the scheme general acceptance by employers.

The representative of Employers' Federation of Southern India stated that while payment of cash incentives alone will not produce the desired result unless the workers themselves realize their responsibility in the national interest the proposal for payment of cash incentive will be given due consideration by the Employers.

Federation of Southern India. He also appealed to the trade unions to extend their full co-operation to the employer for the proper implementation of Family Planning Schemes. The Secretary (Labour) said that once the scheme for payment of cash incentives was decided upon by the State Labour Advisory Board, the State Government will implement it in its own industrial undertakings.

Item number 3—Breaches of code of discipline by unions and employers and the penal action to be taken.

On the employer side it was suggested that the registration of a trade union should be cancelled for repeated breaches of the Code, and on the employees side it was suggested that the licence of the employer should be cancelled.

While Thiru S. C. C. Anthoni Pillai (Employees) suggested that the Code itself should be abolished, Thiru Nagaswamy (Employers) said that the Code should be made statutory.

Eventually it was decided (on a suggestion by Thiru Kattoor Gopal) to publish the names of the employers and unions in the Tamil Nadu Labour Gazette wherever they were held to have committed breaches of the Code.

Item number 4—Amendment of sections 19, 21 and 22 of the payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

It was suggested that provision should be made for payment of bonus within one month from the date of the award or the decision of the High Court/Supreme Court as the case may be. It was decided that this point may be referred to the Law Department and appropriate decision taken by Government.

The question of providing for recovery of minimum bonus was not taken up.

Item number 5—The desirability of urging the Government of India that the payment of bonus act be amended to provide for a very much higher quantum of minimum bonus and amending the formula to provide for reduced rates of prior charges and computation of tax on the basis of actuals rather than on a national basis.

Thiru S. C. C. Anthoni Pillai stated that the Payment of Bonus Act be amended to provide for a higher quantum of minimum bonus and also for deduction of tax as a prior charge with reference to the actual payment and not on a national basis.

It was decided that this matter could be pursued if and when the private bill on this subject before the Parliament came up for consideration.

Item No. 6—Appointment of labour welfare officers in factories in factories by Government.

It was suggested by employees' representatives that Labour Welfare Officers may be appointed to work in factories from out of a common pool that their scales and transfers should be controlled by the Government, and that their duties should be confined to work connected with the welfare of the workers.

Employers felt that while duties could be confined to welfare work, they should have control over the welfare officers, the cost of whom is met by them.

It was decided that the provisions relating to the duties of Labour Welfare Officers should be strictly enforced by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

Items 7 to 9 were adjourned as their sponsor Thiru Gurumurthy was not present.

Item No. 10—Calculation of leave with wages—Amendment to the factories Act.

It was represented by Thiru K. R. Bellie that plantation workers transferred as factory workers were being denied leave for want of the qualifying service of 240 days which was not required under the Plantation Labour Act. The general trend of discussion was that they should be given the necessary protection. The Representative of the Association of Planters of Tamil Nadu agreed to convey the trend of the discussion to their members.

Item No. 11—Amendment to section 79 of the factories act so as to enable the worker to avail himself of the leave whenever he wants and that he can apply for it before 3 days.

It was agreed that the Act could be amended accordingly.

Item No. 12—Adjourned. (Suggested by Thiru Gurumurthy).

Item No. 13—Increase in the number of holidays under the Industrial Establishment (National and Festival Holidays) Act—The Board should recommend a positive policy for restricting the number of holidays in view of the Recommendations of the National Commission on Labour that only 3 National and 5 Festival holidays.

The representative of Employers, Federation of Southern India stated by the recent declaration of "May Day" as a compulsory National holiday the number of statutory holidays have been incre-

ased from 8 to 9 and that the Board should make a recommendation to the Government for restricting the number of holidays from further increase.

Minister (Labour) observed that the employers, view would be kept in mind.

Item No. 14—Due to the recent amendment of the Industrial Establishment (National and Festival Holidays) Act should not result in a further reduction of the number of customary festival holidays.

The representative of Employers, Federation of Southern India explained that no customary holiday had been curtailed on account of declaration of "May Day" as an additional holiday.

In view of the above no action was considered necessary.

Item No. 15—Recovery of money due to workmen under the Payment of Wages Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Industrial Disputes Act by District Collectors—

The Minister (Labour) stated that if specific cases were cited where the money due was not collected, suitable instructions will be issued to the Revenue authorities.

Item No. 16—To make provision for payment of lay-off compensation to the workers in the industrial establishments—

The Representative of E. F. S. I. suggested that as the Industrial Disputes Act was a Central Act, this subject could be appropriately discussed by the I. L. C. and Standing Labour Committee. Eventually the subject was adjourned for discussion when the A. I. M. O. representative would be present so that the stand of the smaller establishments could be known.

Item No. 17—Bill for subsistence allowance for workers under suspension—

Necessary amendment to the Model Standing Orders was under the consideration of the Government.

Item No. 18—Prosecuting the defaulting employers under the Employees, Provident Fund Act and Employees, State Insurance Act—

If specific cases are brought to the notice of the Government through the Employees, Provident Fund and Employees, State Insurance authorities necessary action could be taken.

Item No. 19—Adjourned (Thiru Gurusamy's subject).

Item No. 20—That a tripartite body should be set up for drawing up a panel from which men could be selected for manning industrial tribunals and Labour Courts.

Thiru S. C. C. Anthony Pillai stated that a Tripartite Body should be set up from which judges could be selected for Labour Court and Industrial Tribunal.

This was not considered necessary but the suggestion that they should not be transferred frequently when once they are allotted to the work of adjudication was agreed to be examined for the purpose of being conveyed to the High Court.

Item No. 21—Industrial Housing.

The Board felt that the State Government should press for larger funds being allotted for Industrial Housing Scheme and also address the Government of India in this regard.

Item No. 22—Social security for fisherman, toddy tappers, handloom weavers, building construction workers, beedi-algar workers—

It was explained that for Beedi and Cigar Workers Act has already been passed. It was decided to call for full details of the legislation passed by the Maharashtra Government for building contractors for examination.

Item No. 23—Withdrawal of the Act 21 of 1969.

The circumstances in which the Act had to be passed were explained to the members.

Item No. 24—Reopening of old disputes in respect of which adjudication had been earlier declined—some convention should be laid down and the present uncertainty in the matter removed.

The Minister for Labour agreed that normally there should not be such re-opening of old cases.

Item No. 25—Implementation of the award of Wage Boards.

In respect of the Board Recommendations for Road Transport Industry the same will be discussed at a tripartite meeting committee to be held shortly and in respect of others necessary action is being taken for implementation of the Wage Board Recommendations.

Item No. 26—Amendment to regulation 98 framed under the Employees, State Insurance Act, 1948.

It was agreed that if individual cases of hardship are brought to the notice, employers will take a humanitarian view.

Item No. 27—Employees State Insurance Scheme—Medical Benefit.

It was agreed unanimously that there should be lowering of the ceiling for medical benefit.

Item Nos. 28 to 36—Adjourned for want of time.

The Board offered its good wishes to the Minister (Labour) on his forthcoming visit to Geneva as a delegate to the International Labour Conference.

The next meeting of the State Labour Advisory Board to be held at Madras on 8th July 1970 at 10-30 A. M.

MARCH OF EVENTS

JUNE 1970.

1. *Safety Award Distribution.*—A function was got up at the Office of the Commissioner of Labour, Madras to felicitate the Hon'ble Minister for Labour, Thiru K. Vezhavendan on his return from tour abroad and distribution of State Safety Awards to factories for the year 1967. The Labour Minister presented a trophy and cash prize of Rs. 2,000 to T. V. Sundaram Iyengar and Sons, Madurai, for obtaining lowest frequency rate/longest accident free period during 1967 for Transport (Repairs). The company was bagging the State Safety Award for the second year in succession. Thiru S. Gopalan, Assistant Works Manager of the company received the award.

Madras Cements Limited, Ramaswamy Raja Nagar, Thudukapatti has secured three first prizes under three schemes for the largest percentage reduction in accident frequency rate, lowest frequency rate and longest accident free period. The Labour Minister gave away two trophies, three certificates and a cash prize of Rs. 2,000 to Thiru P. R. Ramasubramania Raja, Managing Director of the Company.

Earlier, Thiru M. M. Rajendran, Commissioner of Labour welcomed the Minister. In this function the Minister also unveiled the Portraits of Arignar Anna and Saint Thiruvalluvar.

2. *Employer-Employee Relations Awards.*—Thiru M. M. Rajendran, Labour Commissioner complimented the Rotary Club of Madras for its 'excellent efforts' to infuse enthusiasm among employers and employees in and around Madras for maintaining industrial harmony. He was distributing the Employer-Employee Relations awards for 1969-70 instituted by the Club.

The Rolling Shield which went to the Brakes India for introducing and implementing novel programme to promote good employer-employee relations was received by Thiru Seshiah on behalf of the company in the competition for employees, Thiruvalluvar S. Sampath (Sundaram Motors), K. V. Santhanam (Hindustan Teleprinters) and B. Mangaleswaran (WIMCO) received cash prizes of Rupees 250, Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 respectively for suggesting ideal programmes. The prizes also carried merit certificates.

3. *Accord Reached in Mettur Labour Dispute.*—The workmen of the Mettur Chemicals and Industrial Corporation, Mettur have agreed to give up their relay hunger-strike and the proposal to strike work, following a settlement reached at the intervention of the Labour Commission, Thiru M. M. Rajendran.

The workers had resorted to the agitation as the talks between their representatives and the management over the question of implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board for heavy chemicals and fertilizer industries could not make headway.

As a result of the accord reached about 1,800 workers will benefit to the extent of about Rs. 6 lakhs per annum by way of increase in wages and allowances. The settlement is to remain in force for five years commencing from April 1, 1968.

4. *Call to Minimise Hindrance to Enterprise.*—The two-day seminar on Cost Structure in Industry, held under the auspices of the Indian Society of Industrial and Fiscal Economics concluded at Madras.

The seminar pointed out it was possible to develop international competitiveness and rapid industrialisation if they minimised hindrances to enterprise and delays in the supplies of raw materials.

In respect of labour efficiency it was pointed out from the consumers' angle that the claims made by the management as well as trade unions needed re-examination. New Codes for management and labour were necessary if the continuous operation of the economic machinery is to ensure minimum economic costs and high operational efficiency.

Several papers dealing with labour inputs, concepts of industrial cost data, scale of production, capital intensity and labour cost, linear programming system for better production planning, economic cost of inventory accumulation, escalation of costs due to taxation, transport cost and foreign trade of India, prepared by experts drawn from UNESCO, U.N., the Asian Development Bank, universities and research institutions were read and discussed at the seminar.

Industrialists, cost accountants, economists, statistician and technical experts participated in the seminar.

5. *E.I.D. Parry Group Strike Averted.*—The threatened strike in the E.I.D. Parry Group Unit at Madras, Ennore and Ranipet was averted and a settlement providing for a bonus of 10½ per cent of the employees total earnings for 1968-69 was arrived at through the intervention of the Hon'ble Minister for Backward Classes, Thiru N. V. Natarajan, who is in charge of Labour. The agreement was signed before the Labour Commissioner Thiru M. M. Rajendran. This agreement will benefit about 3 000 employees in the E.I.D. Parry Group.

6. *Alangulam Cement Plant Inaugurated.*—The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Thiru Karunanidhi, has said that the Tamil Nadu Government would formulate schemes under the Fourth Plan to use the surplus cement produced in the State.

Opening the Rs. 6.77 crore Government cement plant at Alangulam in Ramanathapuram district, the Chief Minister stressed the need for maintaining cordial relationship between the management and labour.

This was a pre-requisite for the successful working of any industry particularly in the public sector, as there was a general complaint that public sector industries were run on losses, he said.

Commending the setting up of a joint consultative committee in the factory, consisting of workers and the administrative wing he called upon labour to work for the welfare of the country and to imbibe national spirit.

7. *Buckingham and Carnatic Mill Workers Call off Strike.*—The eight-day-old strike by about 14,000 workers of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills at Madras, has been called off following an agreement reached to refer the main issues of the dispute to arbitration by a panel of three members headed by a retired High Court Judge.

Thiru S. C. C. Anthony Pillai, President of the Workers' Union said the general body meeting of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mill Workers' Union had unanimously accepted the suggestion which came up during the talks they had earlier with the State Labour Commissioner, Thiru M. M. Rajendran and the Special Deputy Commissioner of Labour Thiru G. Kamalaratnam, that the pending issues be referred to arbitration by the retired High Court Judge, Thiru K. Srinivasan, subject to his acceptance of the commission. The panel will include two other nominees one each from the labour and management sides, it is learnt.

The strike commenced on June 15 following a dispute over the workers' demands which included liberalisation of leave facilities additional bonus for 1969, the mode of implementing the Textile Wage Board Recommendations and revision of wages on the basis of job evaluation, etc.

8. *Absenteeism: no solution in sight.*—Cost of price inflation has a direct relation with absenteeism in industrial undertakings. Although absenteeism is not peculiar to India, its frequency and magnitude have been found to be greater in this country. Absenteeism ranged between 13 and 15 per cent.

These were the points brought out by a seminar on "absenteeism" organised by the Madras Productivity Council in collaboration with the Madras branch of the Indian Institute of Personnel Management.

The seminar leader, Thiru K. N. Vaid, Director of Research, Shree Ram Centre for Industrial Relations, New Delhi, said that a distinction had to be made between absence and absenteeism. According to him, absenteeism meant unauthorised absence, while absence was something of which previous intimation had been given.

Thiru Vaid listed chronic absentees into five groups, (1) entrepreneurs, (2) status seekers, (3) epicurians, (4) family oriented and (5) sick and old. Entrepreneurs were the people who felt that they were too big for the job they were doing. These people drew a distinction between job and work. Status seekers were people who enjoyed traditional social status in their villages and wanted to carry it to their new jobs in the factories. They usually played an interesting role in trade unions and in the latter's relationship with the management. Epicurians were people who wanted to wield power without doing any work. These were the people who kept their families away from them for no valid reason and would not do any work unless pressure was exerted.

Seminar executives from production, manufacturing and personnel departments of a large number of industries participated in the seminar, giving out their experience. They felt introduction of group attendance bonus, better housing accommodation and provision of more social benefits had not brought any relief from absenteeism.

Summing up the proceedings, Thiru N. S. Bhat, Director, Binny Limited, Madras, said absenteeism was a problem for which no solution had been found. It took many forms and came up abnormal times, varying as it did with income groups. Basically we had to accept and discharge our social responsibilities to the working class. If different industrial units undertook this responsibility each in its own way, it would lead to a happy and contented life among the workers and in that process, reduce absenteeism.

9. *National Commission on Labour plea for I.R.Cs. rejected.*—The Union Labour Ministry has rejected the recommendation of the National Commission on Labour (NCL) for setting up of industrial relations commission at Central as well as State levels.

The Ministry feels there is 'no special need' for such high-power bodies to deal with the functions of conciliation and adjudication.

A note points out that the N.C.L. has not given any conclusive evidence to prove that the existing conciliation machinery has cultivated its utility. Further, it is not certain that merely by vesting the functions of conciliation with the I.R.Cs. there would be "a radical change in the attitude" of the disputed parties.

The Labour Ministry has however accepted the N.C.L. recommendation for establishment of labour courts in each State. The note suggest that they may be given powers to impose penalties for contravention of the laws.

On wage board, the note says it may be constituted on a selective basis for industries of homogeneous nature, only when there is demand for it by both employers and workers.

The future wage boards would be asked to go into the question of linking wages with productivity and payment by results and make specific recommendations thereafter.

While the Government has been asked to accept unanimous recommendations of wage boards, the note wants that no board should take more than one year to submit its findings.

19. Workers to Study Trade Union Activity Abroad.—Under a scheme drawn by the Hindustan Steel Limited two batches of ten workers each will visit foreign countries to go round some of the important industrial plants there and study, first hand, the functioning of Trade Union organisations and the attitude of the labour to work, production and productivity.

The Honourable Union Minister of State for Steel, Thiru K.C. Pant told at Hyderabad that one batch of workers will tour the Soviet Union for five days and West Germany for a week. Another batch will visit Japan for ten days.

The workers to participate in the study tour will be selected by the recognised union and works committees, he said.

11. Employees' Provident Fund extended to six more Industries—The benefit of employees' provided fund has been extended to workers of six more industries and establishments in which 50 or more persons are employed.

The establishments, according to a Gazette notification, are: (1) booking of international air and sea passages and other travel arrangements, (2) booking of internal air and mail passages and other travel arrangements and (3) forwarding and clearing of cargo from and to overseas and within India.

Forwarding agencies engaged in the collection, packing, forwarding or delivery of any goods including carloading, break-bulk service and foreign freight service. Magnesite mines.

Stone quarry producing roof and floor slabs, dimension stones, monumental stones and mosaic chips. Factories manufacturing nonferrous metals and alloys in the form of ingots and factories making 'agarbathi' (including dhoop and dhoopbathi).

12. Industrial Relations.—The newly formed Industrial Relations Institute of India has, as its main functions, mediation, conciliation and arbitration in conflicting situations, training programmes and preparation of educational materials. The institute, which has the trade union leader, Miss Maniben Kara, as its President, has under its fold most of the trade unions.

13. Workers participation in management mooted.—The national seminar on technological change and industry which concluded at Hyderabad recommended that industrial management should seek worker and trade union participation in situation of technological change. Although the introduction of new technology could not be made contingent up on trade union acceptance of it.

The seminar felt there was need for trade unions to adopt a more "problem-solving approach" towards technological change in industry.

14. I. L. O. Meet—Need to reduce gap between haves and havenots stressed.—Addressing the 54th session of the I. L. O. the Hon'ble Union Labour Minister, Thiru D. Sanjivayya called for a combined and concerted effort by the International Labour Organisation and other international bodies to see that benefits of progress percolated down to the poorest sections of society.

He pointed out that one of the main reasons for the failure of the First Development Decade was the excessive emphasis placed on economic growth and the comparative neglect of social conditions and social implications of growth.

Reviewing various measures taken by the Government of India to improve labour welfare and general social security, Thiru Sanjivayya said that though the country could not forge ahead with as much speed as one would have like the progress had not been insignificant either.

The recommendations of the National Labour Commission for reorienting, strengthening and broadening the lines of action in the field of labour were currently being examined by the Government in consultation with all the interestes concerned as well as the principal tripartite bodies.

15. *Quest for Work for all and peace for mankind—Giri calls for Labour-Intensive Technology.*—The President Thiru V. V. Giri, gave a call for labour-intensive technology to absorb the entire manpower surplus through all the channels of development.

To begin with, the President said "I would urge for the creation of a net-work of country-wide multi-purpose pilot projects for absorbing surplus manpower."

Thiru Giri was addressing the annual conference of the 121—nation International Labour Organisation. Forty three years after he had addressed it as workers' delegate from India. He is the first Head of State to address the International Labour Organisation.

The keynote of Thiru Giri's speech was "the quest for work for all and peace for all mankind" which he said, "are now the greatest needs of humanity". He hoped that "both work and peace can be joined together in a new orientation of education everywhere in the world".

He said trade unions had passed the stage where they could contend themselves dealing only with those matters which concerned directly their members or the management with which they were dealing or again occupying themselves wholly with matters concerning wages and conditions of work and the like".

It was now their duty to participate actively, in addition to their basic responsibility to their members, in matters which concerned the whole social and economic system.

16. *Metropolitan Planning.*—The Tamil Nadu Government has taken steps to prepare a project report on the development of the Madras Metropolitan area for submission to the World Bank, for seeking its aid.

The report will embody a proper and systematic collection of data from the various agencies and the Government departments connected with all aspects of metropolitan development. It is part of the perspective planning for the development of Greater Madras, taking into account the industrial and other development that will take place in the next decade.

The Government has suggested to the Corporation that a working group be constituted generally to assist in the preparation of the report and setting up of five study groups to deal with the following aspects: transport and communication, housing, water supply, drainage and sewage, education, health and recreation and pattern of industrial growth, development of satellite towns, etc.

SALIENT FEATURES

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1948, FOR THE YEAR 1968.

1. *Factories and Workers Employed therein.*—At the beginning of the year there were 5,882 factories (excluding factories notified under section 85 (1) of the Factories Act) on the registers of the Factories Inspectorate. There were 464 additions and 222 removals during the year, with the result that there were 6,124 (excluding factories notified under section 85 (1) of the Act), factories on the registers at the end of the year.

A.

2. *Employment.*—The average daily number of workers employed in 5,746 factories which were in commission at the end of the year was 3,99,018.

3. *Registration and Licensing of Factories.*—During the year under report licence issued to the factories for the year 1968 were renewed and fresh licences were issued to factories newly brought under the purview of the Act. A sum of Rs. 17,22,018 was collected as licence fees under the Factories Act, 1948.

4. *Health and Safety.*—All possible efforts have been taken by the Inspectorate to safeguard the general health of the workers and to protect them against occupational hazards and industrial diseases and accidents.

Generally, a fair standard of sanitation and cleanliness has been maintained in the majority of the factories and where improvement is needed, Inspectors have issued directions to occupiers to improve them.

Adequate steps were taken to mitigate dust, fumes, mists, gases and vapours in factories wherever necessary. In work rooms where there is an evolution of dust, fumes, vapours, mists or gases, besides improving general ventilation, suggestions have been given to provide local exhaust ventilation to collect the dust, fumes or vapours at source and dispose them suitably. In factories where contaminants are highly dangerous fumes, cup-boards have been suggested for separating the entire process and exhaust the fumes. Surveys have been conducted in factories to find out the adequacy and suitability of personal protective equipment supplied to dust, fumes, mists, vapour and gases. Wherever such protective equipments have not been supplied, instructions were issued for the supply of protective equipments on the basis of such surveys. In

processes where the contaminants are highly dangerous, regulations of the working hours of the workers exposed to the fumes, dust, vapours, mists and gases have been introduced in such a way that no worker is exposed to inhale the contaminants to an extent greater than the safe level.

5. *Complaints.*—The Inspectors enquired into 769 complaints lodged by individual workers, trade unions, etc., and took suitable action wherein necessary.

LABOUR WELFARE.

6. *Washing Facilities.*—Necessary washing facilities, as prescribed in the Act and Rules, were provided in most of the factories.

7. *Lockers.*—Managements of factories coming under industries like engineering, chemicals, etc., have provided lockers for the use of the workers for keeping their clothes.

8. *Canteens.*—In every factory wherein 250 or more workers are employed, a canteen is maintained by the occupier for the use of workers as per section 46 of the Act.

9. *Rest shed and creches.*—Rest room and creches are provided in the factories employing more than 150 workers and 50 women workers respectively.

10. *Drinking water.*—Adequate supply of wholesome drinking water in the factories was ensured with particular attention paid to the cooling of water and its hygienic distribution. Water coolers have been installed in most of the big units.

11. *Education.*—Some of the big factories are maintaining high schools and elementary schools or making donation to schools catering to their worker's children. In some cases, subsidies are given towards fees or for the purchase of books for the workers' children.

12. *Medical Facilities.*—Apart from the medical facilities provided by the Employees State Insurance Scheme, some of the factories including those in areas where the scheme has not been implemented have provided medical facilities to their workers.

13. *Activities to minimise accidents.*—The primary object of the Government is to ensure complete safety for all workers in industry in this State. During the year, the Inspectors have played an increasingly prominent role in assisting and advising factory management on the several problems associated with industrial safety. The Inspectors have also issued necessary orders to safeguard workers from industrial accidents and occupational hazards and industrial diseases.

14. *Fencing and other safety measures.*—Fencing and guarding of machineries continued to receive active attention of the Inspectors. They rendered advice and gave instructions to the managements of factories on the question of provision and upkeep of fences and guards. The necessary type of guards to be provided have been explained to the managements in detail in order to secure compliance with the statutory provisions. The relentless effort made by the Inspectors have yielded results and consequently fencing of dangerous parts of machinery, etc., was fairly satisfactory.

With a view to inculcate safety consciousness in the minds of workers engaged in factories, safety posters and pamphlets issued by the Director-General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes, Bombay and by the Factories Department, Madras were distributed to all factories free of cost.

All serious accidents by which workers were disabled for 21 days or more were investigated by the inspectors and necessary and suitable remedial measures suggested. The managements of 269 factories have formed Safety Committees in their organisations, consisting of representatives of management and workers, although there is no statutory compulsion to do so. These Committees discussed accidents that took place and will continue to discuss the accidents that are likely to take place. The Inspectors of Factories attended the meetings and guide the Committee to function usefully and effectively.

The Officers of the Factories Wing delivered lectures on Safety in the various Industrial Training Institutes, Co-operative Training Institutes to propagate the ideals of safety and health. The Superintending Inspector of Factories (Accidents, Statistics and Research), Madras read a paper on "Ventilation—Key to Health" at the Ventilation Seminar held at the Regional Labour Institute and was the co-author of another paper on "Engineering Safety" at the seminar conducted by the Madras Productivity Council.

15. *National and Safety Awards*.—Out of 35 winners, 7 factories from this State have secured awards under National Safety Awards. Out of the 27 winners one from this State has secured Shramvir National Award for the year 1967.

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT REPORTER

Started in January 1948. The Industrial Court Reporter issued monthly, contains important orders and awards of the Industrial Court and Tribunals in Maharashtra State, as well as the selected decisions of the High Court and the Supreme Court of India. The Reporter serves employers, employees, Trade Unions and lawyers in finding at one place the case law on Industrial and Labour matters.

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**THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR AND
DIRECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT**

**TARDEO, BOMBAY-34—WB
(INDIA)**

AWARDS AND AGREEMENTS

MEMORANDUM OF SETTLEMENT UNDER SECTION 12 (3)
OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947, BEFORE
THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR, MADRAS.

PRESENT:

Thiru M. M. Rajendran, I.A.S.

Parties to the dispute :

Management and Workmen of the Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation Limited.

Representing Employer :

Thiru S. Venkataraman, Director
Thiru R. Natarajan, Secretary
Thiru S. Krishnamurthy, Personnel Officer.

Representing Workmen :

Chemical Employees Association—

Thiru V. Rajaram, President
Thiru R. Venkatesan, Secretary
Thiru C. S. Balu, Member

Mettur Chemical Workers' Union—

Thiru K. M. Sundaram
Thiru V. K. Murugesan, Secretary

Mettur Chemical National Workers' Union—

Thiru M. Kalyanasundaram, Secretary
Thiru P. Thirumalai, President

Mettur Chemical Thozilalar Munnetra Sangam—

Thiru A. Balu, President,
Thiru T. P. Lokanathan, Secretary

Rasayana Thozilalar Sangam—

Thiru G. Ardhanari, Vice-President

Member, Steering Committee of Unions—

Thiru K. Natarajan

Short recital of the case.

A dispute having arisen between the parties on the question of implementation of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Heavy Chemicals and Fertilizer Industries as accepted

by the Government of India, and the Workers' Unions having contended that the Wage Board recommendations should be implemented with suitable modifications so that concessions in excess of the above recommendations may be granted, mutual discussions were held at several meetings and a settlement was reached finally on the following terms in conciliation before the Commissioner of Labour.

Terms of Settlement.

1. *Categorization and grades.*—It is agreed that with effect from 1st April 1968 the following revised scales of pay will be applicable to the workmen of "A" to "E" grades:

'A' Grade	..	Rs.	65-2-08-85-80
'B' Do.	..	Rs.	74-10-2-60-100-10
'C' Do.	..	Rs.	84-50-3-90-111-80-EB/4-68-135-20
'D' Do.	..	Rs.	93-60-4-68-126-36-EB/5-20-152-36
'E' Do.	..	Rs.	110-50-5-20-146-90-EB/6-50-179-40

2. *Fitment.*—The initial fitment as on 1st April 1968 will be made at the minimum of the appropriate scale of pay. Weightage will be given for service as on 1st April 1968 at the rate of one increment in that scale for every three years of service, subject to a maximum of three increments on the whole. These weightage increments will be given over and above the overall benefit provided in clause 4 below. Instead of giving an increment on 1st April 1969 and recovering the increments paid in the old scales of pay during the period from 1st April 1968 to 31st March 1970, a double increment will be granted from 1st April 1970.

The personal pay also will count as basic pay for purposes of calculation of Provident Fund and Gratuity. 'Personal Pay' will mean that portion of the total emoluments which will be left, if any, after deducting basic pay, dearness allowance and other allowances other than the long service benefit from the total emoluments.

3. *Long service benefit.*—Any workman who has put in sixteen years' continuous service and over on 1st April 1968 will in addition be paid from that date a long service benefit equivalent to the difference between the minimum of his scale of pay and that of the next higher scale of pay in clause 1 above. When future annual increments fall due, the difference, if any, between the rates of annual increment in the two scales of pay will also be granted long service benefit.

The above concession will be extended also to existing workmen who have put in less than sixteen years' continuous service as on 1st April 1968 but complete sixteen years subsequently, and the right to benefit as above will take effect on and from such date of completion of sixteen years' continuous service.

The rate of this long service benefit will not vary consequent on further promotions after the initial grant of such benefit. This benefit will not apply to workmen recruited after 31st March 1970.

4. *Minimum overall benefit.*—The management also agrees to effect the fitment on 1st April 1968 in such a way as to ensure by adjustment of personal pay to each workmen in the company's service on 1st April 1968, a minimum overall benefit of Rs. 15 inclusive of the Wage Board interim relief paid as on that date. A specimen working is given below:

Existing wages as on 1st April 1968 for a workman in "D" grade:

	Rs.	P.
Basic wages	112	00
Dearness Allowance	135	25
Personal Pay	5	00
Interim relief	5	00
Total ..	257	25

New Concessions—

	Rs.	P.
Rupees 15 minus interim relief	10	00
Service weightage increments for over 9 years service ..	14	04
Long service benefit for over 16 years service	16	90
Total emoluments on fitment ..	298	19

Details of fitment on 1st April 1968 in the new scale of pay:

	Rs.	P.
Basic Pay	105	64
Dearness Allowance	116	00
Long service benefit	16	90
Personal pay (other than long service benefit.)	57	65
Total ..	298	19

The minimum cash benefit accruing to an employee as on 1st April 1968 will be as follows:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) For those who have completed less than 3 years service. | Rupees 15 minus Interim Relief. |
| (ii) For those who have completed 3 years service but below 6 years. | Rupees 15 minus Interim Relief, plus (b) One service weightage increment. |

- | | |
|---|---|
| iii For those who have completed 10 years but less than 9 years. | (a) Rupees 15 minus Interim Relief; plus |
| | (b) two service weightage increments. |
| (iv) For employees who have completed 9 years service but less than 16 years. | (a) Rupees 15 minus Interim Relief; plus |
| | (b) three service weightage increments. |
| (v) For those who have completed more than 16 years service. | (a) Rupees 15 minus Interim Relief; plus |
| | (b) three service weightage increments; plus |
| | (c) Long service allowance as mentioned in paragraph 2. |

The minimum benefits mentioned above are to be added to the total wage packet of the workmen as drawn on 1st April 1968.

As a result of fitment, if anyone reaches the maximum of the scale, he will continue to get the last rate of increment, until the expiry of the agreement period.

The minimum overall benefit mentioned above applies only at the time of fitment, i.e., on 1st April 1968 and will not apply to those who have entered the Company's service after 31st March 1968 or to future entrants. As provided in paragraph 2.59 of the Wage Board Report, this benefit will be adjusted against subsequent rise in basic pay on promotion to a higher grade. Personal Pay other than this minimum overall benefit will not be so adjusted.

5 Future entrants to the Company's permanent service will be started only at the minimum of the appropriate scale of pay, subject to the Management's sole discretion to make exceptions for qualifications, experience and efficiency in individual cases.

6. *Dearness Allowance.*—The rates of dearness allowance payable will be Rs. 116 as on 1st April 1968 linked to the Madras City cost of living index of 701 points. For every rise or fall in the Madras City Cost of Living Index over or below 701 points in any month, adjustment will be made on the above amount at the rate of 25 paise per point to arrive at the actual amount payable as dearness allowance for the month. The Madras index will be the one converted from the All-India Index, the conversion factor being 4.76.

7. *Regular piece-rate workers.*—The piece-rates of regular piece-rate workers will be revised such that they get the wages of "A" grade in clause 1 above at the minimum of their revised scale for the existing minimum daily work-load with retrospective effect from 1st April 1968. The piece-rates will also be revised annually to correspond to the annual increments in the "A" grade.

8. *Housing.*—The Unions do not press their demand for house-rent allowance for employees not provided with houses. The existing position will continue for those who are provided with houses.

9. *Gratuity.*—The existing gratuity scheme will continue to be in force for the future also.

10. *Night Shift Allowance.*—The existing night shift allowance will be increased to fifty paise per head per night shift worked with effect from 1st April 1969.

11. *Bonus, etc.*—In regard to bonus or advance against bonus, acting allowance, overtime or any other payment, except those to be paid under the previous clauses from 1st April 1968/69, there will be no re-opening and revision of past payment. The revised emoluments will be the basis only for future payments.

12. *Good relationship and working.*—The Unions of workmen do appreciate the gesture of the management and assure to co-operate with the Management in the smooth and efficient working of the industry and also in stepping up production and productivity and also to observe the code of discipline formulated and adopted by the Indian Labour Conference.

13. This settlement is in full satisfaction of the Government of India notification requesting employers to implement recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Heavy Chemicals and Fertiliser Industries and the demands put forward by the Unions.

14. All other demands are dropped. No demands involving financial commitment to the Company except Bonus will be made during the period of this settlement.

15. This settlement will be in force for five years from 1st April 1968.

16. The grades of pay of staff will be settled separately after discussion with the Chemicals Employees' Association and in the event of disagreement the matter will be referred to the Commissioner of Labour, Madras, for arbitration.

17. The payment of the arrears due under this settlement will be made within a month hereof.

Signed at Madras this 3rd day of June 1970.

Current Labour Literature, June 1970

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(*Indian Labour Journal*; Vol. XI; No. 6; June 1970).
4. Ghiya (D.P.)
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NOTIFICATIONS

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND (STAFF AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1969.

Fort. St. George, October 13, 1969.

S.R.O. No. A-290 of 1970.

The following notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), dated New Delhi, the 3rd July 1969, is published:—

G.S.R. No. 1675.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 5-D of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Board, with the approval of the Central Government, hereby makes the following regulations further to amend the Employees' Provident Fund (Staff and Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1952, published with the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment G.S.R. No. 691, dated the 10th May 1962, namely—

In the Employees' Provident Fund (Staff and Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1962, in the Second Schedule,—

(a) for the existing entries under columns (6) and (7) against the post of Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner (Grade II) the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

6

"35 years and below relaxable for Government Servants and Essential Employees of the Provident Fund Organisation.

(1) Degree of recognised University or equivalent.

(2) About four years experience in a responsible supervisory capacity in Government or Semi Government Organisation or in a Bank or in a Commercial firm of Standing.

or

About four years experience at the Bar,

or

Membership of the Institute of Chartered Accountants or equivalent (qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified),

Desirable;

(i) Knowledge of Company Law/ Labour Laws.

(ii) Knowledge of Hindi and/or any other regional language.

(b) for the existing entries under columns (6) and (7) against the post of Provident Fund Inspector (Grade I) the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

6

7

"35 years and below Relaxable for Government Servants and Essential employees of the Provident Fund Organisation.

(i) Degree of a recognised University or equivalent.

(ii) About three years experience in a responsible supervisory capacity in a Government Organisation or in a Bank or in a Commercial firm Standing.

or

About three years experience at the Bar.

or

Membership of the Institute of Chartered Accountants or equivalent (Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified)

Desirable:—

(i) Knowledge of Company Law/ Labour Laws.

(ii) Knowledge of Hindi and/or any other regional language.

No. 31 (3)/P. F. I.

REVISION OF JURISDICTION OF ASSISTANT INSPECTOR OF LABOUR, SRIVAİKUNTAM, UNDER MADRAS WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (ENFORCEMENT) ACT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 15 of the Madras Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, and in modification of notification published at page 2 of the Supplement to Part III of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 28th December 1966, the Controller of Weights and Measures, Madras, hereby revise and appoints the Assistant Inspector of Labour, Srivaikuntam, to be Inspector of Weights and Measures and defines the local limits within which the Inspector of Weights and Measures shall exercise powers and discharge his duties conferred or imposed on him by or under the said Act as specified in column (2) of the annexure. This notification shall be deemed to have come into force from 18th January 1969.

Annexure.

Assistant Inspector of Labour.

Serial number and
Headquarters.

Jurisdiction.

(1)

(2)

1. Assistant Inspector of Labour,
Srivaikuntam.Srivaikuntam and Tuticorin taluka
excluding Tuticorin Municipality.

III

II-1 No. 1877 of 1970.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXIII of 1958), the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby exempts permanently the Seshasayee Paper and Boards, Limited, Cauvery R.S., Erode, Coimbatore district, from the provisions of sub-clause (1) of clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the said act.

IV

REVISION OF EMPLOYER'S SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION
UNDER THE EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE ACT.

Fort St. George, October 17, 1969.

II-1 No. 2001 of 1970.

The following notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), dated New Delhi, the 6th October 1962, is republished :—

S.O.—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of Section 73-A of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to vary the percentage of the total wage bill of the employer constituting the employer's special contribution fixed in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment, No. S.O. 851, dated 20th March 1962, to the following extent, namely :—

In the case of factories and establishment situate in any area in which the provisions of both Chapters IV and V of the said Act are in force, the employer's special contribution shall be raised—

(i) with effect from the 1st January 1970 from 3 per cent to 3-1/2 per cent; and

(ii) with effect from the 1st April 1970 from 3-1/2 per cent to 4 per cent of the total wage bill of the employer.

AMENDMENT TO TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL
ESTABLISHMENTS (NATIONAL AND FESTIVAL
HOLIDAYS) RULES.

(G.O. Ms. No. 232, Labour, 19th February 1970.)

S.R.O. No. A-364 of 1970.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 12 of the Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments National and Festival Holidays Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXIII of 1958), the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby makes the following amendment to the Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Rules, 1959.

AMENDMENT.

In the said rules, in sub-rule (1) of rule 7, the expression " and it shall be produced whenever it is required by the Inspector having jurisdiction over the area " shall be added at the end after the expression " Form No. VI ".

VI

AMENDMENTS TO MADRAS PLANTATIONS LABOUR
RULES.

(G.O. Ms. No. 244, Labour, 21st February 1970.)

S.R.O. No. A-399 of 1970.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 read with sub-section (1) of section 43 of the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 (Central Act LXIX of 1951), the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby makes the following amendment to the Madras Plantations Labour Rules, 1955, as subsequently amended, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section 43 of the Act.

AMENDMENTS.

In the rule 21 of the said rules,—

(1) for sub-rules (1) to (4), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely :—

" (1) Every employer of plantation specified in column (1) of the Table below shall provide the medical facilities specified in the corresponding entries in column (2) thereof :—

THE TABLE.

Class of plantations.	Nature of medical facilities to be provided.
(1)	(2)
(1) Plantations which employ 1,000 or more workers.	Own garden hospital.

<i>Class of plantations.</i>	<i>Nature of medical facilities to be provided.</i>
(1)	(2)
(2) Plantations employing more than 200 workers but less than 1,000 workers.	Combined garden hospital and own dispensary.
(3) Plantations employing 200 or less workers.	Dispensary either individually or in groups with necessary equipments and arrangements for visiting doctor.
(2) Sub-rules (5), (6) and (7) shall be renumbered as sub-rules (2), (3) and (4) respectively.	

VII

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS (SIXTH AMENDMENT) SCHEME.

Fort St. George, March 3, 1970.

II-1 No. 2255 of 1970.

The following notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), dated New Delhi, the 23rd December 1969, is republished:—

G.S.R. 12.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5, read with sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Employees Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme further to amend the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, namely:—

(1) This Scheme may be called Employees' Provident Funds (Sixth Amendment) Scheme, 1969.

(2) In the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 in clause (kkk) of paragraph 2, for the words "or a coffee curing establishment", the words "a coffee curing establishment a directly mine or a gypsum mine" shall be substituted.

VIII

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS (SEVENTH AMENDMENT) SCHEME.

Fort St. George, March 3, 1970.

II-1 No. 2254 of 1970.

The following notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), dated New Delhi, the 23rd December 1969, is republished:—

G.S.R. 11.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5, read with sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby

makes the following scheme further to amend the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, namely:—

(i) the scheme may be called the Employees' Provident Funds (Seventh Amendment) Scheme, 1969.

(ii) In the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, in clause (b) of sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 1, sub-clause (xvi) shall be renumbered as sub-clause (xvii) and before sub-clause (xvii) as so renumbered the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

" (ixvi) as respects establishments which are exclusively or principally engaged in general insurance business come into force on the 31st day of January 1970 "

IX

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS (FIFTH AMENDMENT) SCHEME.

Fort St. George, March 17, 1970.

II-1 No. 2256 of 1970.

The following notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), dated New Delhi, the 20th November 1969, is republished:—

G.S.R. 2686.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5, read with sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme further to amend the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, namely:—

(1) This scheme may be called the Employees' Provident Funds (Fifth Amendment) Scheme, 1969.

(2) In the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, after paragraph 68-K, the following paragraph shall be inserted, namely:—

" (S-L) Grant of advances in abnormal condition:—(1) The Commissioner may on an application from a member whose property, movable or immovable has been damaged by a calamity of exceptional nature, such as floods, earthquakes or riots, authorise payment to him from the Provident Fund account, a non-refundable advance, not exceeding rupees two hundred or fifty per cent of his own total contributions including interest thereon standing to his credit on the date of such authorisation, whichever is less, to meet any unforeseen expenditure.

Provided that such member produces evidence to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the said property have been damaged.

JL
17/3/70 N 5918

(2) No advance under sub-paragraph (1) shall be paid unless the State Government certifies that any of the aforesaid calamities has affected the general public in the area ”.

X

ADOPTION OF METRIC SYSTEM OF UNITS UNDER TAMIL NADU SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT.

Amendment of Notification.

(G.O. Ms. No. 234, Labour, 19th February 1970.)

II-1 No. 2257 of 1970.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXVI of 1947), the Government of Tamil Nadu hereby makes the following amendment to the late Development Department Notification No. 765, dated the 11th July 1949, published at page 1149 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 26th July 1949 as subsequently amended.

AMENDMENT.

“ In the said notification for the figure and word “ yards ” wherever they occur the figures and word “ metres ” shall be substituted.

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT.

STATEMENT SHOWING SETTLEMENTS ARRIVED AT UNDER SECTION 12(3) OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947.

Serial number and name of the establishment.	Date of Settlement.	Points in dispute.	Terms of settlement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Vashista Industries, Madras-21 ..	3rd April 1970	Charter of demands ..	.. The management agreed to revise the pay of each workmen and also agreed to pay Special Allowance to certain employees.
2 Messrs. Mehar Singh and Sons, Furniture Manufacturers, Madras-7.	3rd April 1970	Non-employment ..	.. The management have agreed to reinstate the said worker with effect from 10th April 1970 with continuity of Service.
3 R. Kumaran Madras Engineering Company, Madras-13.	6th April 1970	Non-employment ..	.. The management have agreed to pay rupees 300 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including his claim for reinstatement.
4 Hotel Everest, Madras-3 ..	8th April 1970	Revision of basic wages and payment of service charges.	.. The management have agreed to pay an ad hoc increase of rupees 10 per annum uniformly to all the employee's who have put in more than six months of service. The management have also agreed to pay 50 per cent service charges.
5 Messrs. Diana Rolling Shutters (Madras), Madras-1.	8th April 1970	Non-employment ..	.. The management have agreed to reinstate the two workers with continuity of service but without back wages.
6 Electro Sales and Exports Company, Madras-12.	13th April 1970	Charter of demands ..	.. Both the Management party have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
7 P. V. Condiments, Madras-1 ..	13th April 1970	Non-employment ..	.. The management have agreed to pay rupees 900 to the said worker in full and final settlement of her claims.

<i>Serial number and name of the establishment.</i>	<i>Date of Settlement.</i>	<i>Points in dispute.</i>	<i>Terms of settlement.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
8 Timber Depots and Saw Mills in Madras City.	15th April 1970	Revision of wage scales increase in Dearness Allowance, Yearly Bonus, Revision of Gratuity scheme and introduction of Provident Fund Scheme.	Both the management and party have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
9 Perambur Foot Wear Unit, Madras-12.	23rd April 1970	Non-employment	The management have agreed to reinstate the said worker in the category of daily rated worker with continuity of Service.
10 Jeevandoss Laljee and Sons, Madras-1.	24th April 1970	Non-employment	The management have agreed to pay rupees 303 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims including his claim for reinstatement.
11 Sri Venkatesa Vilas, Madras-3	27th April 1970	Closure (15 workers affected)	The management have agreed to pay rupees 410 to two workers after adjusting any advances outstanding in respect of the two workers who have agreed to receive the same in full and final settlement of their all claims.
12 Jai Hind Type Foundry, Madras-1.	27th April 1970	Non-employment	The management have agreed to pay rupees 2,215 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
13 Messrs. Central Glass Factory, Madras-21.	28th April 1970	Charter of demands, Revision and Wages, etc.	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
14 Punjab Universal Hardware Manufacturing Company, Madras-1.	30th April 1970	Non-employment	The management have agreed to pay rupees 375 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
15 Lakshmi Colour Printers, Madras-34.	2nd April 1970	Non-employment	The management have agreed to pay a sum of rupees 325 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
16 Hotel Arun, Madras-29	2nd April 1970	Closure of the Vegetarian section of the hotel.	Both the parties have agreed to as per the terms of settlement.
17 Southern Conduits, Madras-32	3rd April 1970.	Non-employment	The management have agreed to pay rupees 300 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
18 Safire and Group of Veeumsee Theatres, Madras-6.	4th April 1970.	Bonus for 1968-69	The management have been agreed to pay the bonus at the rate of 15 per cent and 17½ per cent and 20 per cent of the total earnings of workman in full and final settlement of bonus claims.
19 M. L. J. Press, Madras-4.	6th April 1970.	Demanding one more set of uniform.	The management have agreed to supply one more set of uniform.
20 Sup Bakery, Madras-2	9th April 1970.	Non-employment	The management have agreed to pay rupees 446 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
21 M. M. Rubber Company (Private) Limited, Madras.	13th April 1970.	Charter of demands	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
22 Messrs. P. Orr and Sons (Private) Limited, Madras.	16th April 1970.	Charter of demands	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
23 R. Kanaia Chettiar, Madras-4.	23rd April 1970.	Non-employment	The management have agreed to pay a sum of rupees 45 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
24 National Cabinet Mart, Madras-5.	25th April 1970.	Non-employment	The management have agreed to pay a sum of rupees 150 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
25 Rubber Factory Limited, Madras-2.	27th April 1970.	Charter of demands	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
26 M. A. Muthu Saloon, Madras-14.	28th April 1970.	Non-employment	The management have agreed to pay rupees 70 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
27 Messrs. Mehra Brothers, Madras-14.	28th April 1970.	Non-employment	The management have agreed to pay a sum of rupees 415 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
28 Sunderam Chettiar and Company, Madras-4.	29th April 1970.	Non-employment	The management agreed to pay a sum of rupees 225 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.

Serial number and name of the establishment.	Date of settlement.		Points in dispute.		Terms of settlement.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			
29 Hing Hwa Dry Cleaners, Madras-6.	30th April 1970	Increase in wages and leave wages.	..	..	The managements have agreed to pay the increased wages to the workers.	
30 Chanraj Uthamchand, Export and Import, Madras-2.	30th April 1970	Non-employment	..	..	The management have agreed to pay a sum of rupees 500 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.	
31 Hack Bridge, Hewetic and Easun Limited (Works), Madras-19.	2nd April 1970	Non-employment	..	..	The management have agreed to treat the workers non-employment as one of the resignation as against dismissal.	
32 J. Stead and Company India Private Limited, Madras-58.	2nd April 1970	Bonus for the year 1969	..	..	Both the parties have agreed that subject to certain conditions, the payment of bonus and all matters connected therewith shall be followed by the provisions of payment of Bonus Act, 1965.	
33 Gordon Woodroffe and Leather Manufacturing Division, Gordon Woodroffe and Company, Madras, Private Limited.	3rd April 1970	Implementation of the recommendations of Central Wage Board.	..	..	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.	
34 Messrs. Jonas Woodhead and Sons, India Limited, Madras-44.	10th April 1970	Implementation of the recommendations of General Wage Board.	..	..	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.	
35 Government Mechanised Brick Unit, Thirumazhisai.	10th April 1970	Increments, regularisation of certain posts on higher scale, etc.	..	..	The management have agreed the terms of settlement.	
36 Messrs. Eswaran and Sons, Engineers, Private Limited, Switchgear Works, Madras-57.	13th April 1970	Bonus for 1965-66	..	..	The management have agreed to pay annual bonus of 6 per cent, the gross annual earnings, etc.	
37 Benil Leather Corporation. Madras-14.	16th April 1970	Non-employment	..	..	The management have agreed to pay a sum of Rupees 100 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.	

38 Associated Engineering Enterprises, Madras-58.	17th April 1970	Bonus for 1969 to 1972	..	..	The management have agreed to pay bonus at 6 per cent, 6 per cent and 7 per cent of the total earnings of the workmen for the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72.	
39 Engineering Tools and Services, Madras-58.	17th April 1970	Bonus for 1969 to 1971..	..	..	The management have agreed to pay bonus at 5 per cent, 6 per cent and 7 per cent of the total earnings of the workmen for the years 1969, 1970 and 1971.	
40 National Engineering Company, Madras Private Limited, Madras-58.	17th April 1970	Bonus for 1968 and 1969	..	..	The management have agreed to pay bonus for the worker for the years 1968 and 1969.	
41 South India Carbonic Gas Industries, Limited, Madras-19.	18th April 1970	Withholding of increment to worker.	..	..	The management have agreed to grant increment to the said worker.	
42 Sri Rajeswari Hall, Kancheepuram.	20th April 1970	Non-employment	..	..	The management have agreed to pay a sum of Rs. 1,250 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.	
43 Mount Engineering Works, Madras-16.	21st April 1970	Retrenchment of six workers	..	..	The management have agreed to pay retrenchment compensation to all the six workers, leave with wages, arrears of wages, etc.	
44 Ruby Rubber Works, Madras Limited, Madras-19.	23rd April 1970	Leave with wages	..	..	The management have agreed to pay 15 days wages to the workers who have completed 5 years of service.	
45 The English Electric Company of India Limited, Madras-43.	23rd April 1970	Wages, Scales, Dearness Allowance, Gratuity, leave, etc.	..	..	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.	
46 Thiru Thambiran Naicker, Contractor (Lorry Driver), Cheyyur, Chingleput district.	25th April 1970	Non-payment of a worker	..	..	The management have agreed to pay a sum of Rs. 100 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.	
47 Lakshmi Pattern Works, Madras-58.	27th April 1970	Suspension of a worker	..	..	The management have agreed to reinstate the worker.	
48 Messrs Central Engineering Industries, Madras-58.	27th April 1970	Implementation of the Central Wage Board.	..	..	The management have agreed to implement the recommendations of the Central Wage Board.	

Serial number and name of the establishment.	Date of settlement.		Points in dispute.		Terms of settlement.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
49 Jothi Asbestoa, Alander, Madras-16.	27th April 1970	Non-employment of a worker	..	..	The management have agreed to pay a sum of Rupees 60 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
50 Shyam's Garage, Madras-49	28th April 1970	Non-employment	..	..	The management have agreed to pay a sum of Rupees 485 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
51 Messrs Southern Coal and Coke Agencies, Coimbatore.	9th April 1970	Non-employment	..	..	The management has agreed to pay sum of Rupees 400 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
52 P. N. S. Bus Service, Pollachi.	22nd April 1970	Charter of demands	..	..	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
53 T. E. L. C. Rural Centre, Tiruppur-4.	30th April 1970	Non-employment	..	..	The management have agreed to pay a sum of Rupees 393 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
54 Madura Mills Company, Limited,	1st April 1970	Revision of work assignment and wages.	..	..	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
55 Sree Meenakshi Mills Limited, Paravai.	1st April 1970	Metallic Cards in the Carding Department.	..	..	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
56 Madura Mills Company Limited, Madurai.	8th April 1970	Charter of demands	..	..	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
57 Ganga Handloom Textiles, Madurai.	8th April 1970	Non-employment	..	..	The management have agreed to take back the said worker into service provided if he gives an explanation.
58 Madura Mills Company, Limited.	16th April 1970	Increase in wages to tenders.	..	..	Both the parties have agreed to as per the terms of settlement.
59 Usha Cotton Mills, Madurai	15th April 1970	Payment of bonus for 1970	..	..	The management have agreed to pay bonus at Rupees 50.
60 Balakrishna Mills Private Limited, Madras-9.	17th April 1970	Payment of bonus	..	..	The management have agreed to pay the bonus at 17 per cent of the basic pay.
61 Angayarakkanni Cotton Mills, Madurai.	17th April 1970	Payment of bonus for 1969-70	..	..	The management have agreed to pay a sum of Rupees 25 to each worker who have completed six months of service.
62 Rajaratna Mills, Private Limited, Neiraparatty, Palani.	17th April 1970	Promotion of certain workers	..	..	The management have agreed to give promotion to certain workers.
63 Sitalakshmi Mills, Limited, Madurai.	20th April 1970	Annual leave with wages	..	..	The management have agreed to pay leave with wages to their workers as per the terms of settlement.
64 Sitalakshmi Mills, Limited, Madurai.	20th April 1970	Bonus for 1969	..	..	The management have agreed to pay Rupees 25 to each worker, bonus who have completed six months service during the financial year.
65 Ananaleaier Mills, Limited, Dindigul.	29th April 1970	Implementation of the terms of settlement.	..	..	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
66 Madura Mills, Company Limited, Madurai.	23rd April 1970	Wages for the strike period	..	..	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
67 Calcutta Cut Pices, Parameswari-devi Textiles and Rajaram Textiles and Agencies, Madurai.	4th April 1970	Non-employment	..	..	The management have agreed to pay a sum of Rupees 500 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
68 Kardana Estate, Madurai	6th April 1970	Non-employment	..	..	Both the parties have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
69 Ravi Vilas Hotel, Dindigul	11th April 1970	Increase of wages	..	..	The management have agreed to increase the wages.
70 Sri Vijaya Lunch Home	13th April 1970	Non-employment	..	..	The management have agreed to pay Rupees 3,000 to the said workers in full and final settlement of all their claims.
71 Sree Meenakshi Paper Products, Madras-7.	15th April 1970	Increase of wages, Dearness Allowance, etc.	..	..	The management have agreed to raise the wages as per the demands of the union.
72 South Indian Manufacturing Company, Madurai.	16th April 1970	Dearness Allowance, gratuity, etc.	..	..	The management have agreed to grant revised Dearness allowance and gratuity to the workers.
73 Venniyar Estate	17th April 1970	Dismissal of three workers	..	..	The management have agreed to reinstate the three workers.

Serial number and name of the establishment.	Date of settlement.	Points in dispute.	Terms of settlement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
74 Messrs. Madura Iron Works, Madurai.	20th April 1970	Increase of wages	The management have agreed to raise the wages as per the terms of settlement.
75 Sri Dhandalakshmi Iron Works, Madurai.	20th April 1970	Increase of wages	The management have agreed to grant increase of wages to the workers.
76 Ambika Transport	24th April 1970	Non-employment	The management have agreed to pay Rupees 150 to each of 5 workers in full and final settlement of their claims.
77 Printing Press at Palani ..	29th April 1970	Uniform, Dearness Allowance, etc.	The management of the Printing Presses have agreed to pay Rupees 4 and 3 to the workers as per the terms of settlement.
78 Ravi Restaurant, Palani ..	29th April 1970	Non-employment	The management have agreed to pay Rupees 274 to the said worker in full and final settlement of all his claims.
79 Balan Company, Madurai ..	30th April 1970	Conversion of daily rated wages and working hours.	The management and the Union have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
80 National Co-operative Sugar Mills, Limited, Alanganalhur.	29th April 1970	Occupational wages, etc.	Both the management and the Union have agreed as per the terms of agreement.
81 Kulathukal Motor Corporation, Nagarcovil.	15th April 1970	Non-implementation of the agreements of the 12(3) settlement.	The management have agreed to implement the settlement under 12 (3) of the Act.
82 Omana Plantations, Omana-puram Estate, Maniankuzhi, Kulasekharan.	24th April 1970	Discharge of workers	The management and the union have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
83 Tanjore Textiles Limited, Thanjavur.	16th May 1970	Non-implementation of agreement of settlement 18 (1).	The management have agreed to implement the agreement of settlement 18 (1) of the Act.
84 Tanjore Textiles Limited, Thanjavur.	16th May 1970	Non-implementation of agreement of settlement 18 (1).	The management have agreed to implement the agreement of settlement 18 (1) of the Act.
85 Tanjore District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Limited, Mayuram.	17th April 1970	Revision of wages and the work load.	The management have agreed to separate the basic wages and dearness allowance and pay the revised rate of wages as per the terms of agreement.

Sri Valliammai Transport, Pattukottai.	25th April 1970	Non-employment	The management have agreed to take back the said worker into service.
87 Selvaraja Mills (Private) Limited, Coimbatore.	3rd April 1970	Regularisation of casual workers	The management have agreed to regularise the casual workers.
88 Sri Lakshminarayana Textiles, (Private) Limited, Palladam.	10th April 1970	Seven days working in a week	The management and the union have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
89 Sujani Textiles (Private) Limited, Coimbatore-4.	16th April 1970	Promotion to Sider	The management and the union have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
90 Sri Lakshminarayana Mills (Private) Limited, Palladam.	17th April 1970	Higher wages	The management and the union have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
91 Jothe Mills Limited, Perianaickanpalayam.	20th April 1970	Implementation of recommendation of Second Wage Board, etc.	The management and the union have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
92 Southern Textiles Limited, Suler.	21st April 1970	Charter of demands	The management and the union have agreed to as per the terms of settlement.
93 Rajalakshmi Mills Waste Cotton Unit (Central Studios Premises), Coimbatore-5.	24th April 1970	Revision of existing workload, categories of work, wages, etc.	The management and the union have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
94 G. Ramaswamy and Company, Ganga Textiles.	24th April 1970	Revision of wages	The management and the union have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
95 South Arcot District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Saram.	25th April 1970	Implementation of the recommendation of the Second Wage Board.	Both the management and the union have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
96 V. M. Motor Transport, Chetput.	1st April 1970	Non-employment	The management have agreed to reinstate the worker in service without back wages.
97 V. M. Motor Transport, Chetput.	1st April 1970	Non-employment	The management have agreed to reinstate the worker in service without back wages.
98 Sri Lakshmi Saraswathi Textiles (Private) Limited, Arni.	16th April 1970	Implementation of the recommendation of the Second Wage Board for Cotton Textiles Industry.	The management and the union have agreed as per the terms of settlement.
99 South Arcot District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Saram.	25th April 1970	Implementation of the recommendation of the Second Wage Board for Cotton Textiles Industry.	The management and the union have agreed as per the terms of settlement.

2. PARTICULARS OF VOLUNTARY AND COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS UNDER SECTION 18 (1) OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947 BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1970.

Serial number and name of the concern.	Date of agreement.	Number of workers involved.	Issues.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Binny Limited, Madras.	6th April 1970	..	..
2 Indian Oxygen Limited.	11th April 1970	..	..
3 Binny Limited, Madras.	3rd April 1970	..	..
4 Binny Limited, Madras.	8th April 1970	..	..
5 Binny Limited, Madras.	14th April 1970	..	..
6 Binny Limited, Madras.	9th April 1970	..	..
7 The Pilot Pen Company (India) Private, Limited, Madras-1.	11th April 1970	162	Bonus for 1967-68 and work for laid off workers.
8 P. Orr and Sons (Private) Limited, Madras-2.	24th April 1970	8	Dismissal of 3 workers.
9 Oldham and Son (India) Limited, Madras-32.	9th April 1970	177	Bonus for 1969-70 and exgratia to confirmed workers.
10 Oldham and Son (India) Limited, Madras-32.	9th April 1970	24	Bonus for 1969-70 and exgratia to confirmed workers.
11 Glaxo Laboratories (India) Limited, Madras.	29th April 1970	2	Suspension of 2 workers.
12 Ennore Foundaries Limited and their workmen.	8th April 1970	..	Basic pay, Dearness Allowance, Wage Board's recommendations, etc.
13 Pilot Pen Company (India) Limited and their workmen.	11th April 1970	..	Retrenchment and charter of demands.
14 Wimco, Madras-19 and their workmen.	20th April 1970	..	Lunch interval.
15 Villers-Agro Engines Division Enfield India and their workmen.	9th April 1970	..	Charter of demands of the workmen.
16 Sharda Machinery Corporation and their workmen.	25th April 1970	..	Charter of demands of the workmen.
17 Annamalaiyar Mills, Dindigul vs. National Textile Workers Union Dravida Panchalai Thozhilalar Munnetra Sangam.	26th March 1970	About 300	Promotion, designation, etc.
18 Seethalakshmi Mill, Thirunagar versus Dravida Panchalai Thozhilalar Munnetra Sangam, National Textile Workers Union.	24th March 1970	About 1,000	Sanction of privilege leave.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
19 Sree Meenakshi Mills, Paravai Vs. National Textile Workers Union.	2nd April 1970	About 31	Fixation of wages to daily paid temporary workers.
20 Madura Mills Company Limited, Madurai Vs. National Textile Workers Union, Madurai District Mill Workers Union.	11th April 1970	About 160	Filling up of vacancies in I.P.M. Comber Section.
21 Sarathy Dying and Handloom Weaving, Madurai Vs. Their workmen.	18th April 1970	About 175	Payment of bonus advance for 1969-70.
22 Rukmini Mills, Silaiman, Thiagarajar Mills, Kappalur and Sivakami Mills, Thenur National Textile Workers Union, Dravida Panchalai Thozhilalar Munnetra Sangam.	17th April 1970	About 180	Bonus for 1969.
23 Ayyappan Textile, Ramnad Vs. Ayyappan Panchalai Thozhilalar Sangam, Ramnad.	25th April 1970	About 120	Revision of wages and dearness allowance.
24 Bagavathy Transport, Dindigul Vs. Madurai Motor Labourers Union.	31st March 1970	27	Retrenchment of 27 workers.
25 Perry and Company, Usilampatty Vs. Perrys Biscuit Workers Union, Usilampatty.	15th April 1970	51	Bonus for 1969-70.
26 Meenakshi Bus Service, Madurai Vs. Madurai Motor Labourers Union.	19th April 1970	30	Charter of demands.
27 Chockan Transport, Madurai Vs. Madurai Motor Labourers Union.	16th April 1970	80	Demands of the employees.
28 Southern Roadways, Salem.	25th April 1970	..	The management agreed to raise the Dearness Allowance by 26 Rs 6 with effect from 1st May 1970.
29 Hindustan Lever Limited, Tiruchirappalli.	19th March 1970	..	Duty during the interval time.
30 Sri Rama Printing Works, Kumbakonam.	31st March 1970	..	Pay Scale.
31 Tiruchirappalli District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Malaikovilur.	3rd April 1970	..	Pay Scale Dearness Allowances Wages of Category IV.
32 Tiruchirappalli District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Malaikovilur.	4th April 1970	..	Pay Scale, Dearness Allowances, Wages of Category IV.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
33 Tiruchirappalli District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Malaikovilur.	7th April 1970	..	Pay Scale, Dearness Allowances Wages of Category IV.
34 Tiruchirappalli Steel Rolling Mills, Tiruchirappalli.	7th April 1970	..	Wage Board, Gratuity implementation.
35 Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakonam.	18th April 1970	..	Increase in Pay.
36 Thanjavur District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Manalmedu.	24th April 1970	..	Fixation of Grade in Spinning Section, etc.

3. STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES REFERRED TO LABOUR COURTS FOR ADJUDICATION UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947 PUBLISHED IN THE TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1970.

Serial number and name of the Establishment.	Issues.	G.O. No. and date of the Labour Department.
(1)	(2)	(3)
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL.		
1 Glaxo Laboratories (India) Limited, Madras.	Whether the discharge of Thiruvalargal R. Ganesan, S. Chellan and V. Selvaraj from services is justified and if not to what relief, if any they are entitled.	G.O. R. No. 255, dated 10th February 1970.
2 Glaxo Laboratories (India) Limited, Madras.	Demand for reemployment of terminated employees and appointment of direct recruits in the place of temporary workers is justified, and to what relief they would be entitled.	G.O.R. No. 205, dated 13th February 1970.
3 Warwick Estate Syndicate Moutre Estate.	Whether the present base for payment and method of calculation of tea leaf pluckers incentive are justified. Whether the workers are eligible for daily batta in addition to their any expenses and if so to determine the amount of daily batta. Whether the number of permanent workers in the estate is enough if not to determine the number of workers who should be on the permanent check rolls of the estate.	G. O. R. No. 251 dated 23rd February 1970.
4 Sri Ramalinga Cheodambigai Mills Limited, Tirupur.	Whether the lockout declared by the management and from 2nd November 1969 is justified; and to what relief the workmen are entitled.	G. O. R. No. 401, dated 26th February 1970,
5 Dhrangadhra Chemical works Limited, Sahupuram.	Whether the demand for additional bonus for the year 1967-68 is justified, if so to fix the quantum.	G.O. R. No. 428, dated 2nd March 1970.
6 Decan Sugar and Abkhari Company Limited, Pugalur	Whether the demand for the payment of compensation to the workers for the period of the lockout from 13th August to 16th September 1968 (both days inclusive) is justified, and to what relief the workmen would be entitled.	G.O. R. No. 470, dated 7th March 1970.

(1)	(2)	(3)
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL—cont.		
7 Mettur Beardsell Limited, Mettur Dam—R.S.	Whether the claim for additional bonus for the year 1967-68 is justified; and if so what should be it quantum.	G.O. R. No. 568 dated 16th March 1970.
8 Tan India Wattle Extracts Company Limited, Mettupalayam.	Whether the demand for abolition of contract system is justified, and if so what the consequential arrangements should be.	G.O. R. No. 455, dated 3rd March 1970.
LABOUR COURT, COIMBATORE.		
9 Glenmorgen Estate, Glenmorgan Post.	Whether the non-employment of Ammiyappan by the management as justified and if not to compute the relief to which he may be entitled.	Fort St. George Gazette, dated 23rd February 1970.
10 Pachamalai Estate, Valparai	Whether the non-employment of Thiru Velliyan (No. 1108) is justified and if not to what relief he is entitled. To compute the relief, if any, awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	II—I No. 1717
11 Valparai Estate, Valaparai.	Whether the non employment of Thiru Kandan (P. F. No. 1101) and 3 is justified; and if not to what relief they are entitled. To compute the relief, if any, awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 354, dated 23rd February 1970.
12 Teramia Estate, Kullakamby Post.	Whether the non-employment of Thiruvalargal Muthusamy and Periya Chelliah is justified and if not to what relief he is entitled. To compute the relief, if any, awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O.R.No. 453 and 454, dated 3rd March 1970.
13 Graigmore Hospital, Manjakkuttai, Yercaud.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru M. Irudayan and 4 others is justified; and to what relief they are entitled. To compute the relief, if any, awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	

(1)	(2)	(3)
LABOUR COURT, COIMBATORE—cont.		
14 Indian Refrigeration Industries (Private) Limited, Coimbatore.	Whether the demand for revision of the existing clarification of the worker is justified, if so to revise them, whether the demand for revision of the existing scales of wages, dearness allowance and night allowance is justified if so to revise them.	G. O. R. No. 555, dated 13th March 1970.
15 Olympic Knitting Company, Tirupur.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru N. Jagadesh, of clerk of the company is justified, if not to what relief he is entitled. To compute the relief, if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G. O. R. No. 611, dated 17th March 1970.
16 Mettupalayam—Coonoor Service (Private) Limited, City Service, Coimbatore.	Whether the retirement of Thiru K. Ramaraj is justified, and if so to what relief is he entitled. To compute the relief, if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 658, dated 23rd March 1970.
17 Hindustan Equipment Manufacturers, Coimbatore.	Whether the non-employment of Thiruvalargal K. Chenniappan and Palaniappan is justified; and if not to what relief they are entitled. To compute the relief, if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 657, dated 23rd March 1970.
18 Ramakrishna Transports (Private) Limited, Coimbatore.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru C. V. Natarajan, conductor is justified if not to what relief he is entitled. To compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 658, dated 23rd March 1970.
19 Pioneer Engineer Company Foundry, Coimbatore.	Whether the demand for fixation of scales of wages is justified; if so to fix them. Whether the demands for payment of dearness allowance is justified, if so to fix the rate. Whether the demand for introduction of a gratuity scheme is justified, if so to fix a scheme.	G.O. R. No. 651, dated 26th March 1970.

(1)	(2)	(3)
LABOUR COURT, MADURAI.		
20 Madura Mills Company Limited, Ambasamudram	Whether the claim of Thiru Y. R. Alfred for promotion as junior officer, is justified and if not to what relief he is entitled.	G.O.R. No. 360, dated 22nd February 1970.
21 Narunanithi Press, Madurai.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru S. Panchatharam is justified, if not to what relief, he would be entitled. To compute the relief, if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 593, dated 17th March 1970.
22 M/s. A. S. Krishnan and Company. Engineering contractors, Madurai.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru S. Sankaralingam is justified, if not to what relief he will be entitled. To compute the relief, if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 422, dated 2nd March 1970.
23 Indian Umbrella Manufacturing Company, Madurai.	Whether the demand for additional bonus for 1968-69 is justified, if so to fix the quantum. Whether the demand for increase in wages in respect of workers of the manufacturing section is justified, if so to fix the same.	G.O.R. No. 424, dated 2nd March 1970.
24 DD. 487, Dindigul Co-operative Wholesale Store Limited, Dindigul.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru N. Balakrishnan is justified, if not to what relief he would be entitled. To compute the relief any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 430, dated 3rd March 1970.
25 Sudandhiran Transports, Madurai.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru M. Ibrahimsha (Driver) is justified, if not to what relief he is entitled. To compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 440, dated 3rd March 1970.
26 Madurai Mill workers Co-operative Bank Limited, Madurai.	Whether the five demands mentioned in the annexure are justified, if so to what relief they would be entitled.	G.O. R. No. 441, dated 3rd March 1970.

(1)	(2)	(3)
LABOUR COURT, MADURAI—cont.		
27 Sri Abrahanandam Transport (Private) Limited, Sankarnainarkoil.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru K. Chinnasamy is justified, if not to what relief he is entitled. To compute relief if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 443, dated 3rd March 1970.
28 Nagamaal Mill Limited, Nagercoil.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru A. Money is justified and if not to what relief he is entitled. To compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 457, dated 3rd March 1970.
29 Coimbatore Pearl Industries, Tutucorin.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru M. Deiva Achari is justified, if not to what relief he is entitled. To compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 496, dated 11th March 1970.
30 Tiruchi Srirangam Co-operative Central Milk Supply Union Limited, Tiruchirappalli.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru S. Durairajan is justified, if not to what relief he is entitled. To compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 581, Labour, dated 3rd March 1970.
31 Rukmini Mills Limited; Silaiman.	Whether the demand for promotion of Thiru Mani as Fitter Maistry is justified, and to what relief, they would be entitled.	G.O. R. No. 594, Labour, dated 17th March 1970.
32 Pioneer Estates, Pioneer Muthu Estates, Nagercoil.	Whether the non-employment of Thiruvalargal M. Annathurai, Ratnam and Chitravel of Pioneer estates and Thiruvalargal Paramasivam, Swamidoss and V. Chellappan of Pioneer Muthu estates; is justified, if not to what relief they are entitled. To compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 651 and 652, Labour, dated 23rd March 1970.

(1)	(2)	(3)
LABOUR COURT, MADURAI—cont.		
33 Pioneer Nelloyappan Plantations, Nagercoil and Pioneer Siva Estate, Nagercoil.	Whether the non-employment of Thiruvallargal V. Murugan and Lazer of Pioneer Nelloyappan Plantations and Thiruvallargal C. Sinkirimuthu, T. Madhavanpillai, S. Subbayyan and Anthonimuthu of Pioneer Siva Estate is justified, if not to what relief they are entitled. To compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. Nos. 653 and 655, dated 23rd March 1970.
34 Nagercoil Tile Works, Nagercoil.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru S. Sankaranarayanan is justified if not to what relief he is entitled. To compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 717, dated 28th March 1960.
35 Madurai Mills Company, Madurai.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru Sankarai is justified, if not to what relief he is entitled. To compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 586, dated 17th March 1970.
LABOUR COURT, MADRAS.		
36 The Mail, Madras	Whether the 30 persons mentioned in the annexure are entitled to be paid by the said management by way of revised dearness allowance linked to the All-India cost of living Index at Rs. 26.50 per month with effect from 1st January 1969 the sums mentioned in column 3 in the Annexure 1, being the arrears of dearness allowance for the period from 1st January to 31st July 1969.	II-1 No. 1715 of 1970, dated 20th February 1970.
37 English Electric Company of India, Limited, Madras-42.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru C. S. Meenakshisundaram is justified and if not to what relief he is entitled. To compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 404, dated 27th February 1970.

(1)	(2)	(3)
LABOUR COURT, MADRAS—cont.		
38 Sri Easwaran Oil Mill and Flour Mill, Madras.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru Venkatasamy is justified and if not to what relief he is entitled. To compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 606, dated 17th March 1970.
39 Messrs Alvitone Laboratories, Madras.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru M.S.R. Pounras is justified and if not to what relief he is entitled. To compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 369, dated 23th February 1970.
40 Integral Cosh Factory, Annex Madras.	Whether the demands mentioned in the annexure to the Government order are justified, if so to suggest the needful.	G.O. R. No. 420, dated 2nd March 1970.
41 Sri Rajavelu Bus Service, Kancheepuram.	Whether Thiru Selvaraj was dismissed from service or left the services on his own accord, if he was dismissed from service, whether he was entitled for any relief.	G.O. R. No. 431, dated 3rd March 1970.
42 Pen Spares Manufacturing Company, Madras.	Whether the suspension for 14 days imposed by the management on Thiruvallargal Ramachandran and Thiruvallukkarasan is justified, they are entitled. To compute the relief, if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed. To fix the quantum of bonus for the year 1967-68.	G.O. R. No. 433, dated 3rd March 1970.
43 Chingleput District Cooperative Supply and Marketing Society, Limited, Kancheepuram.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru S. Venkatachalam is justified, and if not to what relief he is entitled. To compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 446, dated 3rd March 1970.

(1)	(2)	(3)
LABOUR COURT, MADRAS—cont.		
44 Sri Ganesa Bhavan, Sunkuvarehalam.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru K. Ramakutty is justified, and if not to what relief he is entitled. To compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money, if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 449, dated 3rd March 1970.
45 National Sewing Thread Company Private, Limited, Chidambaram.	Whether the non-employment of Thiruvalargal G. Balasubramaniam and K. D. Subramaniam is justified, if not to what relief they are entitled. To compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 450, dated 3rd March 1970.
46 Thirumagal Mills, Limited, Gudiyatham.	Whether the non-employment of Thirumathi Lakshmi Ammal is justified; if not to what relief she is entitled, To compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 452, dated 3rd March 1970.
47 Seven Wells Market, Madras.	Whether the non-employment of Ettiyar and 11 others is justified; if not to what relief, they are entitled. To compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 471, dated 7th March 1970.
48 Nadras Tin Factory, Madras.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru V. Thanikaachalam is justified if not to what relief he is entitled. To compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 598, dated 17th March 1970.
49 Premier Service Station, Madras.	Whether the non-employment of Thiru K. R. Narayanasamy is justified, if not to what relief he is entitled. To compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 600, dated 17th March 1970.

(1)	(2)	(3)
LABOUR COURT MADRAS—cont.		
50 The Hindu, Madras	Whether the non-employment of Thiru M. Elumalai is justified, if not to what relief he is entitled. To compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. R. No. 306, dated 13th March 1970.
51 Madras Rubber Factory Limited, Madras.	Whether the demand of the union for the payment of Rs. 25 to the remaining office boys towards conveyance allowance paid to two other office boys is justified, if not to what relief they are entitled.	G.O. R. No. 644, dated 21st March 1970.

IV. STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF AWARDS OF THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS, MADRAS AND LABOUR COURTS, PUBLISHED IN THE SUPPLEMENT TO PART II—SECTION I OF THE TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT GAZETTE DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1970.

Serial number and name of the establishment. Page number and date of the Gazette. G.O. number and date.

(1) (2) (3)

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, MADRAS.

1 Easun Engineering Company, Limited, Madras.	19/1st April 1970	G.O. No. 546, Labour, dated 13th March 1970.
2 Madura Mills Company, Limited, Madurai.	22/1st April 1970	G.O. No. 612, Labour, dated 18th March 1970.
3 Shaw Wallace and Company, Limited, Glue Factory and Sulphuric Acid Paints, Madras-56.	9/15th April 1970	G.O. No. 695, Labour, dated 28th March 1970.
4 Sree Meenakshi Mills, Limited, Madurai.	10/15th April 1970	G.O. No. 730, Labour, dated 1st April 1970.
5 Madurai Mills Company, Limited, Madurai.	3/22nd April 1970	G.O. No. 756, Labour, dated 21st April 1970.
6 Binny Limited, Madurai.	5/22nd April 1970	G.O. No. 779, Labour, dated 6th April 1970.
7 Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Neyveli.	11/22nd April 1970	G.O. No. 780, Labour, dated 6th April 1970.
8 Hackbridge Howitt and Easun, Limited, Madras-19.	9/29th April 1970	G.O. No. 798, Labour, dated 10th April 1970.

I. LABOUR COURT, COIMBATORE.

1 Ratna Printers, Coimbatore.	1/1st April 1970	G.O. No. 478, Labour, dated 10th March 1970.
2 Pannimedu Estate, Mudis.	3/1st April 1970	G.O. No. 489, Labour, dated 10th March 1970.
3 Malayaman Bus Transport, Private, Limited, Coimbatore.	6/1st April 1970	G.O. No. 490, Labour, dated 10th March 1970.
4 Modern Theatres, Salem.	7/1st April 1970	G.O. No. 493, Labour, dated 11th March 1970.
5 Sri Ramalinga Sowdeswari Co-operative Stores Limited, Coimbatore.	1/8th April 1970	G.O. No. 637, Labour, dated 21st March 1970.
6 Vijaya Press, Coimbatore.	3/8th April 1970	G.O. No. 638, Labour, dated 21st March 1970.
7 O'valley Estate (1938), Limited, New Hope P.O.	4/8th April 1970	G.O. No. 639, Labour, dated 21st March 1970.
8 May Field Estate, Nellakkottai P.O.	5/8th April 1970	G.O. No. 640, Labour, dated 21st March 1970.

(1) (2) (3)

I. LABOUR COURT COIMBATORE—cont.

9 Pachamalai Estate, Valparai.	9/8th April 1970	G.O. No. 713, Labour, dated 28th March 1970.
10 Sri Ramalinga Sowdeswari Co-operative Society Limited, Coimbatore.	12/8th April 1970	G.O. No. 714, Labour, dated 28th March 1970.
11 Balakrishna Bus Service, company, Salem.	1/15th April 1970	G.O. No. 715, Labour, dated 28th March 1970.
12 Pullicar Mills Limited, Thiruchengode.	4/15th April 1970	G.O. No. 745, Labour, dated 3rd April 1970.
13 Kavibettah Estate, Kotagiri post.	6/15th April 1970	G.O. No. 746, Labour, dated 3rd April 1970.
14 Shanmuga Foundry, Coimbatore-4.	1/22nd April 1970	G.O. No. 788, Labour, dated 9th April 1970.
15 Sri Lakshmi Rice Mills, Tiruppur.	2/22nd April 1970	G.O. No. 789, Labour, dated 9th April 1970.
16 Sivashanumugam Textiles Pallipalayam, Salem.	3/22nd April 1970	G.O. No. 800, Labour, dated 13th April 1970.
17 Ingiparar Estate, Valparai.	6/22nd April 1970	G.O. No. 824, Labour, dated 16th April 1970.
18 Pachamalai Estate, Valparai.	7/22nd April 1970	G.O. No. 825, Labour, dated 16th April 1970.

LABOUR COURT, MADURAI.

1 Government of India Extension Centre, Ministry of Industry, Industrial Estate, Madurai.	11/1st April 1970	G.O. No. 501, Labour, dated 12th April 1970.
2 Messrs Wahith Motor Service (Forin), Madurai.	12/1st April 1970	G.O. No. 502, Labour, dated 12th April 1970.
3 Madura Mills Company, Limited, Madurai.	12/1st April 1970	G.O. No. 503, Labour, dated 12th April 1970.
4 Bharath Automobiles, Dindigul.	13/1st April 1970	G.O. No. 504, Labour, dated 30th April 1970.
5 Uganda Cottan Press Factory, Rajapalayam.	13/1st April 1970	G.O. No. 613, Labour, dated 18th July 1970.
6 Veeramma Transport, Private, Tiruchy.	14/1st April 1970	G.O. No. 614, Labour, dated 18th July 1970.

LABOUR COURT, MADRAS.

1 Rahim Rice and Flour Mills, Kumbakonam.	8/8th April 1970	G.O. No. 665, Labour, dated 24th March, 1970.
2 Tiruvottiyur Market and Kaladipet Cattle Field Estate, Madras.	3/15th April 1970	G.O. No. 727, Labour, dated 1st April 1970.
3 S. G. Sambandam, Madras.	12/22nd April 1970	G.O. No. 791, Labour, dated 10th April 1970.

(1)	(2)	(3)
LABOUR COURT, MADRAS—cont.		
4 Chandar Chemical Production, Madras.	12/22nd April 1970	.. G.O. No. 763, Labour, dated 10th April 1970.
5 S. P. United and Company, Madras.	1/29th April 1970	.. G.O. No. 781, Labour, dated 8th April 1970.
6 United Printers, Madras.	2/29th April 1970	.. G.O. No. 782, Labour, dated 8th April 1970.
7 S. E. Mohamed Sadakthulla Tanneries and Company, Madras.	2/29th April 1970	.. G.O. No. 791, Labour, dated 10th April 1970.
8 Thiru Radha Mudaliar Bus Operator, Chingleput.	6/29th April 1970	.. G.O. No. 815, Labour, dated 16th April 1969.
ADDITIONAL LABOUR COURT, MADRAS.		
1 E. I. D. Parry Limited, Ennore, Madras-57.	17/1st April 1970	.. G.O. No. 619, Labour, dated 18th April 1970.
2 Seshesayee Industries, South Arcot District.	8/15th April 1970	.. G.O. No. 728, Labour, dated 1st April 1970.
3 Sri Kanda Vilas Sunff Manufacture, Madras.	8/29th April 1970	.. G.O. No. 783, Labour, dated 8th April 1970.
4 Minerva Cycle Importing Company, Madras.	9/29th April 1970	.. G.O. No. 784, Labour, dated 8th April 1970.
ARBITRATOR.		
11 Messrs. Spencer and Company, Limited, Madras.	9/15th April 1970	.. G.O. No. 729, Labour, dated 1st April 1970.

5. 1970-ம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல் மாதத்தில் ஏற்பட்ட வேலை நிறுத்தம் மற்றும் கதவடைப்புகள்.

5. 1970-ம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல் மாதத்திய வேலை நிறுத்தம் மற்றும்

வரிசை எண்ணும், தொழிலுக்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட இலக்கமும்.	தொழிற்சாலை மற்றும் நிறுவனத்தின் பெயரும் விலாசமும்.	வேலை நிறுத்தம் அல்லது கதவடைப்பு.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 38	.. பி.என்.எஸ். பஸ்சர்வீஸ், பொள்ளாச்சி,	வேலை நிறுத்தம்.
2 22	.. முருக விலாஸ் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்	கதவடைப்பு.
3 22	.. மான் தலை மார்க் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி,	வேலை நிறுத்தம்.
4 22	.. R.K. போட்டோ மார்க் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி,	நாகப்பட்டினம்.
5 22	.. M.P. போட்டோ மார்க் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி,	நாகப்பட்டினம்.
6 22	.. உதயசூரியன் மார்க் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி,	நாகப்பட்டினம்.
7 22	.. தனிக்கொடி விலாஸ் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி,	நாகப்பட்டினம்.
8 22	.. R. T. பிராண்டு சுருட்டு கம்பெனி,	நாகப்பட்டினம்.
9 22	.. சக்கரம் மார்க் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி,	நாகப்பட்டினம்.
10 23	.. ரோஜா மார்க் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி	நாகப்பட்டினம்.
11 22	.. பரக்தத் விலாஸ் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி,	நாகப்பட்டினம்.
12 22	.. அய்யனார் விலாஸ் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி,	நாகப்பட்டினம்.
13 22	.. மணி பிராண்டு சுருட்டு கம்பெனி,	நாகப்பட்டினம்.
14 22	.. காளி பிராண்டு சுருட்டு கம்பெனி,	நாகப்பட்டினம்.
15 22	.. புறா மார்க் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்	பட்டினம்.
16 22	.. ஜோதி விலாஸ் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி,	நாகப்பட்டினம்.
17 22	.. டபுல் குயில் மார்க் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி,	நாகப்பட்டினம்.
18 22	.. தேவி விலாஸ் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி,	நாகப்பட்டினம்.
19 22	.. மான் பச்சை மார்க் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி,	நாகப்பட்டினம்.
20 22	.. யாபுள் டவ் மார்க் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி,	நாகப்பட்டினம்.
21 22	.. அன்ன பச்சை மார்க் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி,	நாகப்பட்டினம்.

கதவடைப்பினால் ஏற்பட்ட வேலை நிறுத்தங்கள் பற்றிய அட்டவணை.

தகராறு ஏற்பட்ட காரணம்.	வேலை நிறுத்தம்		வேலை நிறுத்தம்	
	ஏற்கனவே ஏற்பட்டது.	அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வராததால்.	ஆரம்பம்.	முடிவு.
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
சில கோரிக்கைகள்.	..	..	26-1-1970	30-4-1970
கூலி அதிகரிப்பு.	..	..	30-1-1970	28-3-1970
ஷே	..	..	30-1-1970	28-3-1970
ஷே	..	..	30-1-1970	28-3-1970
ஷே	..	..	30-1-1970	28-3-1970
ஷே	..	..	30-1-1970	28-3-1970
ஷே	..	..	30-1-1970	28-3-1970
ஷே	..	..	30-1-1970	28-3-1970
ஷே	..	..	30-1-1970	28-3-1970
..	..	..	30-1-1970	28-3-1970
..	..	..	30-1-1970	28-3-1970
கூலி அதிகரிப்பு	..	..	30-1-1970	..
ஷே	..	..	30-1-1970	..
..	..	..	30-1-1970	2-3-1970
..	..	..	30-1-1970	28-3-1970
கூலி அதிகரிப்பு	..	..	30-1-1970	28-3-1970
கூலி அதிகரிப்பு சம்ந்தமாக.	..	..	30-1-1970	28-3-1970
ஷே	..	..	30-1-1970	10-12-1970

(1)	(2)	(3)
22	22 .. ஸ்டார் பிராண்டு சுருட்டு கம்மெனி, வேலை நிறுத்தம். நாகப்பட்டினம்.	
23	331 .. ஸ்ரீ ஹரி மில்ஸ் பிரைவேட் லிட்., கோயமுத்தூர்.	ஷே
24	283 .. குலத்துங்கல் மோட்டார் கார்ப்பரேஷன், நாகர்கோவில்.	ஷே
25	319 .. பிரேக் இண்டஸ்ட்ரிஸ், (பி) லிட்., கோயமுத்தூர்.	ஷே
26	311(டி) .. மோட்டர் பிளான் (பி) லிட்., கோயமுத்தூர்.	ஷே
27	37 .. N. V. இண்டஸ்ட்ரிஸ் குலூர் ..	ஷே
28	.. செளத் ஆற்காடு டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் கோவாப்ப ரேடிங் ஸ்பின்னிங் மில்ஸ், திண்டிவனம்.	ஷே
29	.. கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்ட கூட்டுறவு ஸ்பின்னிங் மில்ஸ், ஆரம்போலி.	ஷே
30	.. கொடையார் ஹெட்ரோ எலக்ட்ரிக் ஸ்கீம், கொடையார்.	
31	.. அமலா விலாஸ் அசோகா பேக்டரி, புதுக்கோட்டை.	
32	.. சதரன் இந்தியா பேனர், திருச்சிராப் பள்ளி.	
33	— லஷிமி பேட்டர்ன் ஓர்க்ஸ், சென்னை-50.	
34	.. ஆன்வர் பட்டிரேடிங் கம்பெனி, சென்னை-6.	
35	.. இந்தியன் ஸ்டீல் ரோலிங் மில்ஸ், திருநின்றவூர்.	
36	.. ஸ்ரீ கோபாலகிருஷ்ண மில்ஸ் (பி) லிட்., கோயமுத்தூர்-6.	
37	.. கோயமுத்தூர் காட்டன் மில்ஸ், கோயமுத்தூர்-6.	
38	.. ஆனந்த குமார் மில்ஸ், கோயமுத்தூர்-6.	
39	.. சோமசுந்தரம் மில்ஸ் லிட்., கோயமுத்தூர்.	வேலை நிறுத்தம் மற்றும் கதவடைப்பு.
40	.. மதுரை மில்ஸ் கம்பெனி லிட்., மதுரை.	
41	.. ஸ்ரீ மீனாட்சி பேப்பர் பிராடக்ட்ஸ், மதுரை.	
42	.. செளத் இந்தியா கார்ப்பொனிக் காஸ் இண்டஸ்ட்ரிஸ் லிட்., மதுரை.	
43	.. பிரேமா இன்ஜினீயரிங், கோயமுத்தூர்.	

(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
வேலை நிறுத்தம்	..	..	30-1-1970	28-3-1970
தொழிலாளியின் வேலை நிறுத்தம் காரணமாக.	..	..	22-3-1970	8-4-1970
கூலி அதிகரிப்பு	..	..	2-3-1970	15-4-1970
சில கோரிக்கைகள்	..	..	28-2-1970	27-4-1970
..	..	..	13-3-1970	27-4-1970
குறைந்தபட்ச உற்பத்திநிர்ணயம்.	..	..	30-3-1970	9-4-1970
..	..	..	17-4-1970 20-4-1970	27-4-1970
IV நிலை கூலி அமூல் படுத்தல்.	..	..	10-3-1970	10-4-1970
சில கோரிக்கைகள்.	..	..	10-4-1970	10-4-1970
கதவடைப்பு.	..	..	31-3-1970	தொடருகிறது.
கிராஜிடி சம்பந்தமாக	..	..	13-4-1970	15-4-1970
பொது கோரிக்கைகள்.	..	..	8-4-1970	27-4-1970
B யூனிட் தொழிலாளர் களுக்கு வேலை.	..	..	6-4-1970	தொடருகிறது.
வேலை நேரத்தில் மாற்றம் மற்றும் சில கோரிக்கை	..	..	9-4-1970	..
ஷே	..	..	13-4-1970	நிறுத்தப்பட்டது.
சில கோரிக்கைகள்.	..	..	22-4-1970	..
ஷே	..	..	26-4-1970	..
ஷே	..	..	26-3-1970	..
அதிகப்படியான ஒரு நெசவாளரை வேறு பிரிவுக்கு மாற்றியது.	..	..	25-4-1970	7-4-1970
கூலி அதிகரிப்பு.	..	..	10-4-1970	15-4-1970
ஷே	..	..	10-4-1970	22-4-1970
ஒரு தொழிலாளி மீது ஒழுங்குநடவடிக்கை.	..	..	2-4-1970	5-4-1970

(1)	(2)	(3)
44	.. ரேவதி மெஷினரி டிரேடர்ஸ், போத் தனூர்.	..
45	37(a) .. பிரகாஷ் இன்ஜினீயரிங் ஒர்க்ஸ் கோய முத்தூர்.	..
46	231 .. சேலம் டெக்ஸ்டைல்ஸ், ஆத்தூர் ..	..
47	இந்தியா சிமெண்ட்ஸ், சங்கரி ..	..
48	.. குவார்ட்டர்ஸ் கிரஷிங் பிளாண்ட் ..	..
49	.. ஏற்காடு காப்பி ..	..

(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
கூலி உயர்வு.	..	..	11-4-1970	21-4-1970
தொழிலாளிகள் குறைப்பு	..	..	17-4-1970	4-5-1970
டோக்கன் கொடுக்கப் படாமை.	..	..	6-4-1970	6-4-1970
—	..	..	—	—
12 பெண் தொழிலாளிகள் வேலை நிறுத்தம்.	..	..	20-4-1970	—
சில கோரிக்கைகள்.	..	..	24-4-1970	30-4-1970

வரிசை எண்ணும் தொழிலுக்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட இலக்கமும்.		தொழிற்சாலை மற்றும் நிறுவனத்தின் பெயரும் விலாசமும்.	மாத இறுதிவரையுள்ள கால அளவு.	சாதாரண மாக பணி புரியும் வேலையாட்கள்.
			(9)	(10)
1	38	பி. என். எஸ். பஸ் சர்வீஸ், பொள்ளாச்சி.	94	40
2	22	முருக விலாஸ் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	20	300
3	22	மான் தலை மார்க் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	20	300
4	22	R. K. போட்டோ மார்க் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	20	300
5	22	M. P. போட்டோ மார்க் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	300	300
6	22	உதயசூரியன் மார்க் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	300	300
7	22	தனிக்கொடி விலாஸ் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	300	300
8	22	R. T. பிராண்டு சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	300	300
9	22	சக்கரம் மார்க் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	300	300
10	22	ரோஜா மார்க் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	300	300
11	22	பரக்கத் விலாஸ் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	300	300
12	22	அய்யனார் விலாஸ் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	300	300
13	22	மணி பிராண்டு சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	300	300
14	22	காணி பிராண்டு சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	300	300
15	22	புறா மார்க் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	300	300
16	22	ஜோதி விலாஸ் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	300	300
17	22	இரு குயில் மார்க் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	300	300
18	22	தேவி விலாஸ் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	300	300
19	22	மான் பச்சை மார்க் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	300	300
20	22	இரு புறா மார்க் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	300	300
21	22	அன்பைக்கி மார்க் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	300	300
22	22	ஸ்டார் பிராண்டு சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	300	300

பாதிக்கப்பட்ட வேலையாட்களின் அதிக அளவு எண்ணிக்கை.		நடப்பு திங்களில் வேலை செய்த நாட்கள் இழப்பு.	மொத்தம்.	மாத இறுதி வரை ஏற்பட்ட மனித நாள் இழப்பு.
நேர்முகமாக.	மறைமுகமாக.	(13)	(14)	(15)
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
16	16	480	1,504	1,504
		300	300	6,000

(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)
22	231 ஸ்ரீ ஹரி மில்ஸ் பிரைவேட் லிட்., கோயம்புத்தூர்-16.	7	500
24	383 குலத்துங்கல் மோட்டார் கார்ப்பரேஷன் நாகர்கோவில்.	13	33
25	319 பிமாக் இண்டஸ்ட்ரிஸ், (பி) லிட்., கோயம்புத்தூர்.	24	148
26	311(டி) மோடோ பிளாஸ்ட், (பி) லிட்., கோயம்புத்தூர்.	24	30
27	37 N. V. இண்டஸ்ட்ரிஸ், குலூர் ..	8	18
28	சௌத் ஆற்காட் டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் கோவாபரேடிவ் ஸ்பின்னிங் மில்ஸ், திண்டிவனம்.	10	245
29	கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்ட கூட்டுறவு ஸ்பின்னிங் மில்ஸ், ஆரம்போலி.	9	540
30	கொடையார் ஹைட்ரோ எலக்ட்ரிக் ஸ்கீம், கொடையார்.	1	300
31	அமலா விலாஸ் அசோகா பேக்டரி, புதுக்கோட்டை.	26	20
32	சதரன் இந்தியா பேனர், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி ..	2	..
33	லஷிமி பேட்டர்ன் ஒர்க்ஸ், சென்னை-50 ..	15	25
34	ஆன்வார்ட் டிரேடிங் கம்பெனி, சென்னை-6 ..	22	29
35	இந்தியன் ஸ்டீல் ரோலிங் மில்ஸ், திருநிற்றூர்.	19	324
36	ஸ்ரீ கோபாலகிருஷ்ண மில்ஸ் (பி) லிட்., கோயம்புத்தூர்-6.	..	566
37	கோயம்புத்தூர் காட்டன் மில்ஸ், கோயம்புத்தூர்-6. நிறுத்தப் பட்டது.	..	960
38	ஆனந்தகுமார் மில்ஸ், கோயம்புத்தூர்-6 ..	..	260
39	சோமசுந்தரம் மில்ஸ் லிட்., கோயம்புத்தூர் ..	25	170
40	மதுரை மில்ஸ் கம்பெனி லிட்., மதுரை ..	4 மணி	8,700
41	ஸ்ரீ மீனாஷி பேப்பர் பிராடக்ட்ஸ், மதுரை ..	6	10
42	சௌத் இந்தியா கார்போனிக்காஸ் இண்டஸ்ட்ரிஸ் லிட்., மதுரை.	12	15
43	பிரேமா இன்ஜினீயரிங், கோயம்புத்தூர்-4 ..	3	37
44	37(ஏ) ரேவதி மெஷினரி டிரேடர்ஸ், போத்தனூர் ..	9	104
45	பிரகாஷ் இன்ஜினீயரிங் ஒர்க்ஸ், கோயம்புத்தூர்.	12	143
46	சேலம் டெக்ஸ்டைல்ஸ், ஆத்தூர் ..	1	1
47	இந்தியா சிமெண்ட்ஸ், சங்கரி ..	..	..
48	சுவார்ட்டர்ஸ் கிரஷிங் பிளாண்ட் ..	9	11
49	ஏற்காடு காப்பி	6	6

(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
470	..	..	3,290	6,580
33	..	..	429	1287
38	..	912	912	1,900
30	5	720	720	1200
18	..	144	144	600
295	..	2,950	2,950	2,950
540	..	..	4,860	14,580
300	..	..	..	300
20	..	20	20	..
நிர்வாகத்தினரால் தகவல் ஏதும் அளிக்கப்படவில்லை.				
25	..	375	375	375
29	—	638	638	632
318	..	6,042	6,042	6,042
30	457	9,236	3,236	3236
37	—	3,324	9,324	28,919
29	—	4,400	4,400	4,400
23	150	4,325	4,325	5,017
4	..	2	2	2
10	—	60	60	..
15	—	180	180	1,000
24	72	72	72	413.28
104	—	936	936	2,100
82	22	1,248	1,248	8,500
137	685	—	685	652.97
..	..	..	..	..
17	3	180	180	180
140	..	840	840	840

வரிசை எண்ணும் தொழிலுக்கு ஒதுக்கப் பட்ட இலக்கமும்.	(1)	(2)	இழக்கப்பட்ட கூலி.	
			தொழிற்சாலை மற்றும் நிறுவனத்தின் பெயரும் விலாசமும்	நடப்புமாதத்தில் மாத இறுதி வரை.
				(16) (17)
1	38	பி. என். எஸ். பஸ் சர்வீஸ், பொள்ளாச்சி.	1,950	6,110
2	22	முருக விலாஸ் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப் பட்டினம்.	தகவல் இல்லை.	
3	22	மான் தலை மார்க் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	ஷே	
4	22	R. K. போட்டோ மார்க் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	ஷே	
5	22	M. P. போட்டோ மார்க் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	ஷே	
6	22	உதயசூரியன் மார்க் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	ஷே	
7	22	தனிக்கொடி விலாஸ் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	ஷே	
8	22	R. T. பிராண்டு சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப் பட்டினம்.	ஷே	
9	22	சக்கரம் மார்க் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	ஷே	
10	22	ரோஜா மார்க் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	ஷே	
11	22	பரக்கத் விலாஸ் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப் பட்டினம்.	..	
12	22	அய்யனார் விலாஸ் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	..	
13	22	மணி பிராண்டு சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	..	
14	22	காளி பிராண்டு சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	..	
15	22	புரு மார்க் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	..	
16	22	ஜோதி விலாஸ் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	..	
17	22	இரு குயில் மார்க் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப் பட்டினம்.	..	
18	22	தேவி விலாஸ் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப்பட்டினம்.	..	
19	22	மான் பச்சை மார்க் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப் பட்டினம்.	..	
20	22	இரு புரு மார்க் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப் பட்டினம்.	..	
21	22	அன்னபக்சி மார்க் சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப் பட்டினம்.	..	
22	22	ஸ்டார் பிராண்டு சுருட்டு கம்பெனி, நாகப் பட்டினம்.	..	

இழக்கப்பட்ட உற்பத்திப் பொருள்களின் மதிப்பு.					
நடப்பு மாதத் தில்.	மாத இறுதி வரை.	முடிவு.	முடிவின் முறை.	எந்த மத்திய தொழிலாளர்கள் மற்றும் தொழில்துறர்களின் சங்கத்துடன் இணைக்கப்பட்டது.	ஒழுங்கு விதிகளை மீறிய தன்மை.
(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
75,000	23,500	முடிவுற்று	12(3) ன் முடிவு.	..	..

.. வெற்றி- 28-3-1970
வேலைக்கு
திரும்பினர்.
சுருட்டு தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், நாகப்பட்டினம்.

(1)	(2)	(16)	(17)
23	331	ஸ்ரீ ஸ்ரீ மிக்ஸ் பிரைவேட் லிட்., கோயம்புத்தூர்.	40,600 40,600
24	383	சூலத்துங்கல் மோட்டார் கார்ப்பரேஷன், நாகர்கோவில்.	— —
25	319	பிரேக் இண்டஸ்ட்ரீஸ் (பி) லிட்., ..	5,205 12,355
26	311(டி)	மோடோ பிளாஸ்ட் (பி) லிட்., கோயம்புத்தூர்.	3,850 6,300
27	37	என். வி. இண்டஸ்ட்ரீஸ், சூரூர்.	750 12,000
28		சொலாத் ஆற்காடு டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் கோவாப ரேடிங் ஸ்பின்னிங் மில்ஸ், திண்டிவனம்.	17,700 17,700
29		கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்ட கூட்டுறவு ஸ்பின்னிங் மில்ஸ், ஆரம்போலி.	— —
30		கோவையார் ஐதர்பேரா எலக்ட்ரிக் ஸ்டீம், கோவையார்.	300 ..
31		அமலா ஷிஸஸ் அசோகா பெக்ரி, புதுக்கோட்டை.	— —
32		சுதரன் இந்தியா பேலர், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி.	— —
33		லஷிமி பேட்டர்ன் ஓர்க்ஸ், சென்னை-50	— ..
34		ஆன்வார்ட் டிரேடிங் கம்பெனி, சென்னை-6	— —
35		இந்தியன் ஸ்டீல் ரோலிங் மில்ஸ், திருதின்றூர்.	— —
36		ஸ்ரீ கோபாலகிருஷ்ண மில்ஸ், (பி) லிட்., கோயமுத்தூர்-8.	25,176.08 495,696.93

(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
48,480	48,480	8-4-1970	..	கோயமுத்தூர் டெக்ஸ்டைல் ஒர்க்ஸ் யூனியன்.	
..	..	வெற்றி.	..		
1,10,000	25,100	நஷ்டம்	..	கோயமுத்தூர் மாவட்ட பட்டன் தொழிற்சாலை தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்.	
1,29,800	2,24,800	..	..	லோகல் போர்ட் & ஜெனரல் ஒர்க்ஸ் யூனியன்.	
15,000	..	கதவடைப்பு நின்றது.	..	கோயமுத்தூர் மாவட்ட பொது தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்.	
1,05,000	1,05,000	12(3) முடிவு 27-4-1970	..		
..	..	வெற்றி.		தொழிலாய்வரின் மத்தியஸ்தம்.	
..	..	சில பகுதி வெற்றி.		சூப்பிரண்டெண்டிங் என்ஜினியரின் உறுதி.	
..	..	முறையற்றது.		அரசுக்கு அறிக்கை சமர்ப்பிக்கப் பட்டுள்ளது.	
..	..	வெற்றி.		பிரிவு 12(3)ன் கீழ் முடிவு.	திருச்சி தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்.
..	..	28-4-1970 அன்று வேலைக்கு திரும்பினர்.	..	ஸ்பிரிமி பேட்டர்ன் ஒர்க்ஸ் தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்.	
..	..	தொடருகிறது.	..	லெதர் கூட்ஸ் ஒர்க்ஸ் யூனியன்.	
..	..	அரசுக்கு சமரச முயற்சி தோல்வி குறித்து அறிக்கை அனுப்பப்பட்டுள்ளது.	..	இந்தியன் ஸ்டீல் ரோலிங் தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்.	
4,65,696.93	..	..		நிறுத்தப் பட்டது.	கோயமுத்தூர் மாவட்ட தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்.

(1)	(2)	(16)	(17)
37	கோயமுத்தூர் காட்டன் மில்ஸ், கோயமுத்தூர்-6.	28,919	2,31,234
38	ஆனந்தகுமார் மில்ஸ், கோயமுத்தூர்-6.	5,100	5,100
39	சோமசுந்தரம் மில்ஸ் லிட், கோயமுத்தூர்.	69,725	69,725
40	மதுரை மில்ஸ் கம்பெனி லிட், மதுரை	20	20
41	ஸ்ரீ மீனாட்சி பேப்பர் பிராடக்ட்ஸ், மதுரை.	152.60	152.60
42	சௌத் இந்தியா கார்போனிக் காஸ் இண்டஸ்ட்ரீஸ், லிட், மதுரை.	800.00	800.00
43	பிரேமா இன்ஜினியரிங், கோயமுத்தூர்	412	10,500
37(a)	ரேவதி மெஷினரி டிரேபர்ஸ், போத்தனூர்.	2,100	7,50,000

(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
2,31,234	..	..	..	கோயமுத்தூர் மாவட்ட பஞ்சு தொழிலாளர் யூனியன்.	
6,900	6,900	—	—	நேஷனல் பஞ்சு தொழிலாளர் யூனியன், கோவை. கோயமுத்தூர் மாவட்ட பஞ்சாலை தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்.	
2,05,000	2,05,000	..	..	கதவடைப்பு தொட்குறுது. 1. தேசிய பஞ்சாலை தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், கோவை-18. 2. கோவை மாவட்ட திராவிட பஞ்சாலை தொ. சங்கம். (அ.இ.தொ.ச.கா.)	
5,700	5,700	தொல்வி.	தொல்வி.	நேரடிப் பேச்சு வார்த்தை. எம்ப்ளாய்ஸ் பெடரேஷன் ஆப் இந்தியா, பம்பாய். (மதுரை டெக்ஸ்டைல் ஒர்க்கர்ஸ் யூனியன் அ.இ.தொ. ச.கா.)	
2,000	2,000	16-4-1970	தொ. து. ஆய்வரால் மத்தியஸ்தம்.	A.I.T.U.C.	
26,000	26,000	23-4-1970	தொ. து. ஆய்வரின் அறிவுறை.	A.I.T.U.C.	
10,500	..	18(1)ன் கீழ் ஒப்பந்தம்.	..	—	
7,50,000	..	21-4-1970	..	கோவை மாவட்ட பொது தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்.	

(1)	(2)	(16)	(17)
45	ஷே பிரகாஷ் இன்ஜினீயரிங் முத்தூர்.	8,500	2,00,000
46	231 செலம் டெக்ஸ்டைல்ஸ், ஆத்தூர்	652.97	..
47	இந்தியா சிமெண்ட்ஸ், சங்கரி	..	..
48	சுவார்ட்டர்ஸ் இரஷிங் பிளாண்ட்.	772.00	772.00
49	ஏற்காடு காப்பி.	—	1,81,500

(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
2,00,000	..	பிரிவு 10(2)ன் கீழ் முடிவு.	..	கோவை மாவட்ட பொது என்ஜினீயரிங் தொயில் நுணுக்கத் தொழிலாளர் யூனியன்.	இந்தியா சங்கரி சிமெண்ட் ஆலை தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்.
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
1,81,510	..	..	..	..	காப்பி கியூரிங் சமாதான தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்.

6. 1970-ம் ஆண்டு எப்ரல் மாதத்தில், கதவடைப்பு மற்றும் வேலை நிறுத்தத்தின் காரணத்தைத் தவிர, இதர சந்தர்ப்பங்களினால் தமிழகத்திலுள்ள மூட்டப்பட்ட தொழிற்சாலை மற்றும் ஆலைகள் பற்றிய விவரம்.

மூடுதல்.						
வரிசை எண்ணும், நிறுவனத்தின் பெயரும் இருப்பிடமும்.	தொழிலாளர் எண்ணிக்கை	தொழிலாளர் எண்ணிக்கை	தொழிலாளர் எண்ணிக்கை	தொழிலாளர் எண்ணிக்கை	தொழிலாளர் எண்ணிக்கை	தொழிலாளர் எண்ணிக்கை
1 சென்ட்ரல் ஹில் எஸ்டேட் 12 பேக்டரி, அரவேனா.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2 புதுக்கோட்டை டெக்ஸ்டைல்ஸ் லீமிடெட், நமனசமுத்திரம்.	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 சேலம் கூட்டுறவு சர்க்கரை ஆலை லிட், மோலாநூர், நாமக்கல்.	..	558	..	10-4-1970	..	..
4 ஸ்ரீ லக்ஷ்மி காட்சன் மில்ஸ், கருப்பை பூரணி. மதுரை.	..	..	..	25-4-1970	..	..
5 அம்மாப்பேட்டை கைத்தறி நெசவாளர் கூட்டுறவு உற்பத்தி & விற்பனை சங்கம், சென்னை.	..	..	..	12-4-1970	..	..

7. 1970-ம் ஆண்டு எப்ரல் மாதத்தில் தமிழக தொழிலாளர் துறை அலுவலரால் பெறப்பட்ட, விசாரிக்கப்பட்ட, தீர்த்து வைக்கப்பட்ட புகார்கள் பற்றிய விவரம்.

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பெறப்பட்ட புகார் மனுக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.											
தொழிலாளர் துறை அலுவலர்கள்.	தொழிலாளர் துறை அலுவலர்கள்.	தொழிலாளர் துறை அலுவலர்கள்.	தொழிலாளர் துறை அலுவலர்கள்.	தொழிலாளர் துறை அலுவலர்கள்.	தொழிலாளர் துறை அலுவலர்கள்.	தொழிலாளர் துறை அலுவலர்கள்.	தொழிலாளர் துறை அலுவலர்கள்.	தொழிலாளர் துறை அலுவலர்கள்.	தொழிலாளர் துறை அலுவலர்கள்.	தொழிலாளர் துறை அலுவலர்கள்.	தொழிலாளர் துறை அலுவலர்கள்.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
கோயமுத்தூர் I ..	314	6	1	12	..	1	36	..	56	65	304
கோயமுத்தூர் II ..	133	8	1	9	..	..	14	..	34	44	123
கோயமுத்தூர் III ..	121	14	1	21	..	2	23	..	61	53	129
சென்னை-I ..	283	18	4	15	..	1	17	..	55	81	257
சென்னை-II ..	137	4	2	..	18	..	12	..	37	47	127
சென்னை-III ..	107	17	2	23	4	..	10	..	56	62	107
மதுரை-I ..	102	8	2	18	..	1	13	..	42	..	..
மதுரை-II ..	105	14	2	12	..	..	20	..	48	51	102
மதுரை-III ..	161	4	7	36	..	..	6	..	53	57	157
நாகர்கோவில் ..	71	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	8	6	73
வேலூர் ..	140	5	..	14	..	1	10	..	30	26	144
சேலம் ..	90	20	10	..	..	..	35	..	65	53	103
திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி ..	61	..	..	17	..	..	..	9	26	38	49
திருநெல்வேலி ..	262	17	1	30	5	3	18	..	74	66	270
மொத்தம் ..	2,086	137	33	213	29	10	214	9	645	721	2,010

8. தமிழக தொழில் துறை நிலையாணைச் சட்டம், 1946.

1970-ம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல் மாதத்தில் தொழில் துறை நிலையாணைச் சட்டத்தின்கீழ் சான்று அளிக்கப்பட்ட விவரங்கள்.

1	1970-ம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல் மாதம் 1-ந் தேதி வரை நிலையாணைச் சட்டத்தின்கீழ் சான்று அளிக்கப்பட்டவைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை.	1,658
2	1970-ம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல் மாதத்தில் நிலையாணைச் சட்டத்தின்கீழ் சான்று அளிக்கப்பட்டவைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை.	4
3	மொத்தம்	1,662
4	1970-ம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல் மாதத்தில் ஏற்கனவே சான்று அளிக்கப்பட்டவைகளில் திருத்தம்.	இல்லை.

9. வேலையாள் இழப்பீட்டுச் சட்டம், 1923.

1970-ம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல் மாதத்தில் அறிவிக்கப்பட்ட விபத்துக்களும், அளிக்கப்பட்ட நஷ்ட ஈட்டுத் தொகை பற்றிய விவரங்கள்.

	தொழிலதிபர்களால் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்ட விபத்துகளின் எண்ணிக்கை.	நஷ்ட ஈட்டுத் தொகை.
1	மரணம்	11
2	நிரந்தரமாக ஊனம் அடைந்தவர்கள்.	44
3	தற்காலிகமாக ஊனம் அடைந்தவர்கள்.	27
	மொத்தம் ..	82
		1,42,066.00
		98.00
		1,51,866.00

10. வேலையாள் இழப்பீட்டுச் சட்டம், 1923.

1970-ம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல் மாதத்தில் வேலையாள் இழப்பீட்டுச் சட்டத்தின் கீழ் தாக்கல் செய்யப்பட்ட வழக்குகள், அதன் முடிவுகள் பற்றிய விவரம்.

வழக்கின் விவரம்.	ஏற்கனவே முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை.	பெற்றவைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை.	மொத்தம்.	தீர்வு கண்டவை.	மீதம்.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 பிரிவு 10-ன் கீழ் விண்ணப்பம் : (அ) இறந்தவர்கள் குறித்து.. (ஆ) ஊனமுற்றவர்கள் :	92	17	109	11	98
(1) நிரந்தரம் ..	120	12	132	10	122
(2) தற்காலிகம் ..	4	1	5	..	5
2 பிரிவு 8 (1)-ன்படி பணம் பாதுகாக்கப்படுபவை. .. (அ) இறந்தவர்கள் குறித்து .. (ஆ) சட்டப்படி ஊனமுற்றவர்கள் எனத் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டவர்கள். ..	80	30	110	23	87
3 பிரிவு 8 (2)-ன்படி பணம் பாதுகாக்கப்படுபவை. ..	14	1	15	2	13
4 ஒப்பந்தங்கள் பற்றிய குறிப்பு : (1) நிரந்தர ஊனமுற்றவர்கள் (2) தற்காலிகமாக ஊனமுற்றவர்கள். ..	48	33	81	44	37
5 பிரிவு 31-ன் கீழ் பணப் பிடித்தம். ..	19	2	21	9	12
6 பிரிவு 12 (2)-ன் கீழ் உத்தரவாத விண்ணப்பங்கள். ..	10	..	10	..	9
மொத்தம் ..	589	112	501	104	397

11. கூலி கொடுப்புச் சட்டத்தின் கீழ் உள்ள வழக்குகள் :

1-4-70 வரை முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை	..	..	343
நடப்பு மாதத்தில் பெற்றவை	..	..	27
நடப்பு மாதத்தில் முடிவு பெற்றவை	..	..	54
முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை	..	..	316

சென்னை கடைநிறுவனச் சட்டம், 1947.

12. (அ) 1970-ம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல் மாதத்தில் பிரிவு 41 (2)ன் கீழ்:

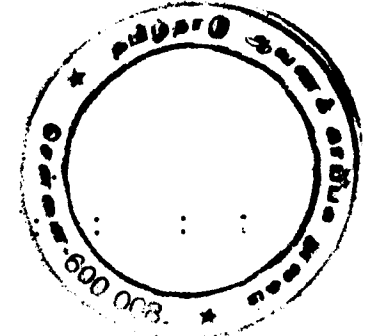
1-4-70 வரை முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை	..	..	184
நடப்பு மாதத்தில் பெற்றவை	..	..	13
நடப்பு மாதத்தில் முடிவுற்றவை	..	..	13
30-4-70 வரை முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை	..	..	184

12. (ஆ) பிரிவு 51-ன் கீழ் பெற்ற விண்ணப்பங்கள்.—

1-4-70 வரை முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை	..	..	5
நடப்பு மாதத்தில் பெற்றவை	..	..	..
நடப்பு மாதத்தில் முடிவுற்றவை	..	..	..
30-4-70 வரை முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை	..	..	5

12. (இ) சென்னை உணவு சிற்றுண்டி விடுதிகளின் சட்டம், பிரிவு 19 (2)ன் கீழ் விண்ணப்பங்கள்.—

1-4-70 வரை முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை	..	..	61
நடப்பு மாதத்தில் பெற்றவை	..	..	11
நடப்பு மாதத்தில் முடிவுற்றவை	..	..	19
30-4-70 வரை முடிவாகாமல் உள்ளவை	..	..	55



13. (அ) 1970-ம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல் மாதத்தில் தொழிற் சங்க சட்டத்தின்கீழ் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட தொழிற்சங்கங்களின் விவரம்.

வரிசை எண்.	பதிவு எண்.	பதிவு செய்த நாள்.	தொழில்.	தொழிற்சங்கத்தின் பெயரும் முகவரியும்.	குறிப்புகள்.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	60/வடஆற்காடு	..	6-4-1970	நூற்பாலை. அரியூர் கூட்டுறவு ஆலைத் தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், ஜீவரத்தின முதலியார் நகர், அரியூர், வேலூர்-2.	..
2	36/தென் ஆற்காடு	..	6-4-1970	சர்க்கரை .. அருணா சர்க்கரை தேசிய தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், 28, பூனிவாசம் பின்னே காலனி, பெண்ணாடம்.	..
3	99/செங்கல்பட்டு	..	6-4-1970	மரம் — வான்வட்ட தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், 41, இராயணி தெரு, திருவான்மியூர், சென்னை-41.	..
4	100/செங்கல்பட்டு	..	24-4-1970	பால் பண்ணை மதுராந்தகம் கூட்டுறவு பால் நிறுவன தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், 18, பெருமாள் கோயில் தெரு, மதுராந்தகம்.	..
5	101/செங்கல்பட்டு	..	24-4-1970	தோல் தோல்பொருட்கள் தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், தபால்பெட்டி, மாதவரம், சென்னை-60.	..
6	250/சென்னை	..	27-4-1970	பிளாஸ்டிக் தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், 1, வில்லேஜ் தெரு, சாகு நகர், திருவொற்றியூர்.	..
7	250/சென்னை	..	6-4-1970	வாணிபம் இ. ஐ. டி. பாரிலிட் தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், 8, செகண்ட் லைன் பீச், சென்னை-1.	..
8	251/சென்னை	..	6-4-1970	பினாக்கி அண்ட் சன் (இந்தியா) லிட், தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், 3, செமினிட் சேலியர் தெரு, சென்னை-6.	..

13 (அ) 1970-ம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல் மாதத்தில் தொழிற்சங்க கூடத்தின் கீழ் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட தொழிற்சங்கங்களின் விவரம்—தொடர்ச்சி.

வரிசை எண்.	பதிவு எண்.	பதிவு செய்யத் தொழில் நான்.	(3)	(4)	(5)	குறிப்புகள்
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
9	252/சென்னை	..	18- 4-1970	வாணிபம்	ஸ்பென்சர் தொழிலாளர் மற்றும் சிப்பந்திகள்.	..
10	253/சென்னை	..	24- 4-1970	போக்கு வரத்து.	மைலே லாரி அண்ட் கார்ட் லேபர் யூனியன், 90/22, ரூத்ர் ஃபோர்ட் தெரு, டாக்டர் நேசன் தெரு, சென்னை-4.	..
11	254/சென்னை	..	24- 4-1970	சினிமா	தமிழ்நாடு சினிமா ஏஜென்ட்ஸ் சங்கம், 5, போகஸ் ரோட், வன்னிய தேனும் பேட்டை, சென்னை-18.	..
12	255/சென்னை	..	..	புத்தகம்	ஆன்டி செப்டிக் எம்ப்ளாய்ஸ் யூனியன், 2/44, ராமகிருஷ்ண மிஷன் ரோடு, சென்னை-4.	..
13	90/திருச்சி	..	1- 4-1970	மின்சாரம்	பாரத் ஹெலி எலக்ட்ரிகல்ஸ் தொழி லாளர் சங்கம், திருச்சி.	சங்கம் சீழங்கு விதி முறைகளை உறுதிப்படுத்தியது.
14	91/திருச்சி	..	8- 4-1970	விவசாயம்.	திருச்சி மாவட்ட அரசு புரம்போக்கு ஜிளை அடமான விவசாயிகள் சங்கம், வெள்ளிவாடி.	ஷே
15	87/மதுரை	..	1- 4-1970	பஞ்சாலை	மதுரை மில்ஸ் எலக்ட்ரிகல்ஸ் ஸ்டாப் டிரேடு யூனியன், மதுரை.	ஷே
16	88/மதுரை	..	1- 4-1970	கிமென்ட்	செட்டிநாடு கிமென்ட் தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், மதுரை.	ஷே

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17	89/மதுரை	..	8- 4-1970	..	மதுரை கைத்தறி தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், மதுரை.	ஷே
18	90/மதுரை	..	29- 4-1970	ஊராட்சிப் பணி.	ஊராட்சி மன்ற தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், பழங்காநத்தம்.	ஷே
19	57/மதுரை	..	29- 4-1970	கிமென்ட்	தமிழ்நாடு கிமென்ட் தேசிய தொழி லாளர் சங்கம், ராஜபாளையம்.	ஷே
20	53/தஞ்சாவூர்	..	8- 4-1970	..	தஞ்சாவூர், கி.பி.எஸ்.டி. அண்டு எஃப்.பி.ஐ. பர்மா தமிழர் லேபர்ஸ் யூனியன், தஞ்சாவூர்.	ஷே
21	54/தஞ்சாவூர்	..	8- 4-1970	ஊராட்சிப் பணி.	தஞ்சாவூர் மாவட்ட ஊராட்சி சுகாதாரப் பணி சிப்பந்திகள் சங்கம், தஞ்சாவூர்.	ஷே
22	55/தஞ்சாவூர்	..	8- 4-1970	..	கைத்தறி நெசவு தொழிலாளர் முன்னேற்ற சங்கம், தஞ்சாவூர்.	ஷே
23	56/தஞ்சாவூர்	..	29- 4-1970	மோட்டார் போக்கு வரத்து.	தஞ்சை மாவட்ட லாரி தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், கும்பகோணம்.	ஷே
24	57/தஞ்சாவூர்	..	29- 4-1970	டாக்ஸி	டாக்ஸி தொழிலாளர் முன்னேற்ற சங்கம், தஞ்சாவூர்.	ஷே
25	58/தஞ்சாவூர்	..	29- 4-1970	வங்கி	தமிழ்நாடு கூட்டுறவு நிலவன வங்கி தொழி லாளர் சங்கம், கும்பகோணம்.	ஷே
26	66/திருநெல்வேலி	..	1- 4-1970	..	தென்காசி தாலுகா துப்புரவு தொழி லாளர் சங்கம், காசிமஜார்புரம், தென் காசி.	ஷே
27	67/திருநெல்வேலி	..	8- 4-1970	ஊராட்சிப் பணி.	ஊராட்சி தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், தூத்துக் குடி.	ஷே

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
28	68/திருநெல்வேலி ..	.. 29- 4-1970	மருந்தகமும் தமிழ்நாடு அரசு மருத்துவக் கல்லூரி சங்கம் ஒழுங்கு விதி மருந்து வழுங்கு மிபங் களும்.	மருந்தக் கடைநிலை சிப்பந்திகள் மற்றும் கீழ்நிலை ஊழியர்கள் சங்கம், பானையங்கோட்டை.	சங்கம் ஒழுங்கு விதி முறைகளை உறுதிப்படுத்தியது.
29	100/கோவை ..	.. 30- 4-1970	மின்சாரம்	தமிழ்நாடு மின்சார தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், ஈரோடு.	ஷே
30	75/சேலம் ..	.. 20- 4-1970	ஷே	தமிழ்நாடு மின்சார வாரிய வாத்ச அண்டு வசாடு அலோசியேஷன், மேட்டூர் பணி மனை, மேட்டூர் டாம், சேலம்.	ஷே

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13. (ஆ) நடப்பு மாதத்தில் இணைக்கப்பட்ட தொழிற் சங்கங்களின் விவரம்.

இல்லை.

13. (இ) நடப்பு மாதத்தில் கலைக்கப்பட்ட தொழிற் சங்கங்களின் விவரம்.

இல்லை.

13 (ஈ). 1969-ம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல் மாதத்தில் தொழிற் சங்க சட்டத்தின்கீழ் பதிவு செய்யப்பட தொழிற்சங்கங்களின் விவரம்.

வரிசை எண். (1)	பதிவு எண். (2)	பதிவு நீக்கம் செய்த நாள். (3)	தொழிற்சங்கத்தின் பெயரும், முகவரியும். (4)	தொழிற்சங்கத்தின் பெயரும், முகவரியும். (5)	குறிப்புகள். (6)
1	58	சேலம் ..	.. 18- 4-1970	தொட்டி தொழிற்சங்கம்	..
2	46/சேலம்	..	.. 18- 4-1970	விசைத்தறி தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், எட்டப்பட்டி, சேலம்.	..
3	3301	..	.. 18- 4-1970	நூற்பாரலை. திருமர்த்தி மில்ஸ் தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், போடிப்பட்டி, உடுமலைப்பேட்டை.	..
4	2541	..	.. 30-4-1970	பொறியியல் கஸ்தூரி பெரியம் தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், கோயமுத்தூர்.	..

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13(எ). நடப்பு மாதத்தில் ரத்து செய்யப்பட்ட தொழிற் சங்கங்களின் விவரம்.

1	23/வடஆற்காடு ..	.. 30-4-1970	மருந்தகம்	சைக்கட்டர், ஜோஷி மருந்தக தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், ராணிப்பேட்டை.	
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13(ஏ) நடப்பு மாதத்தில் பதிவு புதிப்பிக்கப்பட்ட தொழிற் சங்கங்களின் விவரம்.

1	1647	..	.. 9-4-1970	ரயில் தொன் பிரபந்திய ரயில்வே தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், பொன்மலை, திருச்சி-4.	1970 பிப்ரவரி மாத அறிச்சகையில் நீக்கப்பட்டதாக காட்டப்பட்டுள்ளது.
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சுருக்கம்.		
1	1-4-1970 வரை பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட மொத்த தொழிற் சங்கங்கள்.	1,717
2	நடப்பு மாதத்தில் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட மொத்த தொழிற் சங்கங்கள்.	30
மொத்தம்		1,747
3	நடப்பு மாதத்தில் இணக்கப்பட்ட தொழிற் சங்கங்கள்.	இல்லை.
4	நடப்பு மாதத்தில் கலைக்கப்பட்ட தொழிற் சங்கங்கள்.	இல்லை.
5	நடப்பு மாதத்தில் பதிவு நீக்கப்பட்ட மொத்த தொழிற் சங்கங்கள்.	4
6	நடப்பு மாதத்தில் ரத்து செய்யப்பட்ட தொழிற் சங்கங்கள்.	2
7	நடப்பு மாதத்தில் பதிவு புதிப்பிக்கப்பட்ட தொழிற் சங்கங்கள்.	4
8	1-5-1970 வரை பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட மொத்த தொழிற் சங்கங்கள்.	1,745

14. 1970-ம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல் மாதத்திய தொழிலாளர் துறை சட்டங்கள், அமலாக்குதல் பற்றிய புள்ளி விவரங்கள்.										
வரிசை எண்ணும், விவரங்களும்.		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	ஆய்வு செய்த நிறுவனங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை ..	1,124	தொழிலாளர் சட்டம், 1948.	கூலி கொடுப்புச் சட்டம், 1936.	சென்னை பேறுகாலச் சட்டம், 1934.	சென்னை கடை நிறுவனச் சட்டம், 1947.	சென்னை உணவு விடுதிச் சட்டம், 1958.	சென்னை பீர்தெதொழில் சட்டம், 1958.	குறைந்த அளவுக் கூலிச் சட்டம், 1948.	சென்னை தொழிலாளர் சட்டம், 1958.
2	சட்ட விதிகளை மீறிய நிறுவனங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை	2,584		938	174	32,758	3,588	317	1,603	5,832
3	எச்சரிக்கை செய்யப்பட்ட நிறுவனங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை ..	83		21	5	207	98	..	33	35
4	வழக்கு தொடரப்பட்டவைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை ..	150		13	..	70	46	..	5	6
5	தண்டனை அளிக்கப்பட்டவைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை ..	54		15	..	70	50	..	7	15
6	அபராதம் விதிக்கப்பட்ட தொகை (ரூபாய்) ..	1,880		260	..	1,637	1,029	..	270	240

15. (அ). 1970-ம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல் மாதத்திய தொழிற்சாலைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை விவரம்.

மாதம்.	ஆரம்பத்தில்.				பதிவு செய்தவை.				நீக்கம்.				மொத்தம்.			
	அ.		இ.		அ.		இ.		அ.		இ.		அ.		இ.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
(1)																
1. வட ஆற்காடு ..	270	113	170	..	1	..	1	..	..	269	113	170	552	169	595	1,337
2. தென் ஆற்காடு ..	124	5	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	125	6	38	189	595	1,337	1,115
3. செங்கற்பட்டு ..	521	16	53	6	..	..	1	..	..	526	16	53	1,337	985	551	1,30
4. கோயமுத்தூர் ..	1258	11	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,258	11	68	985	551	1,30	493
5. கன்னியாகுமரி ..	82	14	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	82	14	19	90	41	130	493
6. சென்னை ..	864	29	90	4	..	..	3	..	..	865	30	90	985	551	1,30	493
7. மதுரை ..	485	25	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	485	25	41	551	130	493	923
8. நீலகிரி ..	129	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	..	..	1	130	493	923
9. இராமநாதபுரம் ..	283	72	137	1	..	..	..	..	..	284	72	137	923	528	479	616
10. சேலம் ..	778	3	139	4	..	..	1	..	..	781	3	139	528	479	616	36
11. தஞ்சாவூர் ..	337	10	172	9	..	..	..	..	..	346	10	172	7	36	36	36
12. திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி ..	308	8	163	..	..	..	..	..	..	308	8	163	7	36	36	36
13. திருநெல்வேலி ..	354	98	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	354	98	164	7	36	36	36
14. தர்மபுரி ..	29	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	7	36	36	36
மொத்தம் ..	5,822	404	1,262	25	2	..	6	..	..	5,841	406	1,262	7,509	1,262	1,262	1,262

குறிப்பு—அ. பிரிவு 2-எம் (i)
ஆ. பிரிவு 2-எம் (ii)
இ. பிரிவு 85-ல் அறிவிக்கப்பட்ட தொழிற்சாலைகள்.

15. (ஆ). 1970-ம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல் மாதத்திற்குரிய தொடங்குகளின் எண்ணிக்கைப் பட்டியல்.

வரிசை எண்ணும் தொடங்குகளின் வகைகளும்.	இம்மாத ஆரம்பத்தில்.				இம்மாதத்தில் புதியதாக பதியப் பெற்றவை.				இம்மாதத்தில் நீக்கப் பெற்றவை.				இம்மாத இறுதியில்.			
	அ.		இ.		அ.		இ.		அ.		இ.		அ.		இ.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
(1)																
1 காப்பி ..	137	22,696-86	9,661	..	..	..	6	114	30	137	22,696-86	9,661	..	..	..	..
2 தேயிலை ..	142	67,840-73	71,826	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	67,726-73	71,796	..	..	..	..
3 ரப்பர் ..	21	9,755-82	2,136	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	9,755-82	2,136	..	..	..	..
4 சின்கோலு ..	2	9,406-00	1,253	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9,406-00	1,253	..	..	..	..
5 எலக்காய் ..	11	3,891-86	567	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3,891-86	567	..	..	..	..
மொத்தம் ..	313	1,13,591-27	85,443	..	..	..	6	114	30	307	1,13,477-27	85,413	..	..	..	..

குறிப்பு—அ. தொடங்குகளின் எண்ணிக்கை.
ஆ. தொடங்குகளின் பரப்பளவு (ஹெக்டாரில்).
இ. வேலையாட்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.

16. (அ) 1970-ம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல் மாதத்திய விபத்துக்கள் பற்றிய விவரம்.

தொழிலில் இலக்கம்.	தொழிலின் பெயர்.	விபத்துக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை.	
		இறந்தவர்கள்.	மற்றவர்கள்.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
01	விவசாயம் சம்பந்தமான சாதனங்கள் ..	..	4
20	உணவு, பானங்களைத் தவிர ..	2	43
21	பானங்கள் ..	..	1
22	புகையிலை ..	..	..
23	துணி மற்றும் ஆடைகள் ..	..	325
24	காலணிகள் ..	..	2
25	மரம், மற்றும் கார்க், மேஜை, நாற்காலி போன்ற மரச் சாமான்கள் ..	..	..
26	மரச் சாமான்கள் ..	..	..
27	காகிதமும், காகிதத்தினால் செய்யும் பொருள்களும் ..	..	41
28	அச்சுத் தொழில், வெளியிடுதல் மற்றும் அதன் சம்பந்தமான ..	..	10
29	தோல் மற்றும் தோலில் செய்யும் பொருட்கள் (காலணி தவிர) ..	..	18
30	ரப்பர் மற்றும் ரப்பரால் செய்யப்படும் பொருட்கள் ..	..	7
31	இரசாயனப் பொருட்கள் ..	..	55
32	கரி மற்றும் பெட்ரோலியமும் அதன் சம்பந்தமான பொருட்களும் ..	..	..
33	உலோகமல்லாத தாதுப் பொருட்கள் (அதன் சம்பந்தமான பொருள் தவிர) ..	..	53
34	அடிப்படை உலோகத் தொழில் ..	..	122
35	உலோகப் பொருட்கள் (இயந்திரம் மற்றும் போக்குவரவு சாதனம் தவிர) ..	..	22
36	இயந்திரம் (மின்சார இயந்திரம் தவிர) ..	..	216
37	மின்சார இயந்திரம், கருவிகள் மற்றும் அது சம்பந்தமான பொருட்கள் ..	..	32
38	போக்குவரத்து சாதனங்கள் ..	..	197
39	பலதரப்பட்ட தொழில்கள் ..	..	68
51	மின்சாரம் மற்றும் நீராவி ..	..	2
52	தண்ணீர் மற்றும் சுகாதாரப் பணி ..	..	..
84	தனிப்பட்ட பணிகள் (லாண்டரி, சராய்ம் காய்ச்சுதல், சுத்தப்படுத்துதல்) ..	..	..
85	பொழுதுபோக்கு பணிகள் (சினிமா ஸ்டூடியோ) ..	..	2
	மொத்தம் ..	2	1,220

16. (ஆ) 1970-ம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல் மாதத்தில் பருத்தி மற்றும் சணல் ஆலைகளில் ஏற்பட்ட விபத்துக்கள் விவரம்.

தொழிலின் பெயர்.	பெரியவர்கள்.			இளைஞர்கள்.			சிறியவர்கள்.		
	ஆண். பெண்.			ஆண். பெண்.			ஆண். பெண்.		
	அ.	ஆ.	அ.	ஆ.	அ.	ஆ.	அ.	ஆ.	அ.
	அ.	ஆ.	அ.	ஆ.	அ.	ஆ.	அ.	ஆ.	அ.
பருத்தி இயந்திரம்—									
1 ஆரம்பம் மற்றும் ப்ளோ ரூம் இயந்திரம்.	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 கார்ட் ரூம் இயந்திரம்.	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 டிராயிங் பிரேம்ஸ்.	..	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 ஸ்பீட் பிரேம்ஸ்.	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 நூற்கும் இயந்திரம்.	..	161	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
6 நெய்யும் இயந்திரம்.	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 முடிக்கும் இயந்திரம்.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 பீனியங் ஷட் டிஸஸ்.	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 இதர இயந்திரங்கள்.	..	23	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
10 இதர இயந்திர சம்பந்தப்படாத விபத்துக்கள்.	..	67	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
மொத்தம்..	..	296	..	4	..	1	..	..	..

சணல் இயந்திரம்—இல்லை.

குறிப்பு.—அ. இறந்தவர்கள்.

ஆ. விபத்தால் இறக்காதவர்கள்.

17. EXEMPTION FROM THE PROVISION OF THE ACTS AND RULES GRANTED TO THE FACTORIES AND ESTABLISHMENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1970.

Serial number and name of establishment.	Section from which exempted.	Duration of the exemption.	Authority.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Seshasaya Paper and Boards Limited, Erode.	Sub-section 2 of section 10 of Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holiday) Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXIII of 1958).	Permanent	G.O.Ms. No. 43, Labour dated 16th January 1970.
2 Brooklands Missionary Home, Coonoor.	Sub-section (3) of section 3 of Tamil Nadu Catering Establishments Act, 1958.	2 years from the date of publication.	G.O. Ms. No. 138, Labour, dated 4th February 1970.
3 Goodwill Stores situated at Ashok Hotel, Egmore.	Sub-section 1 of section 11 of the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act.	Permanent	G.O. Ms. No. 1422, Labour, dated 26th November 1969.
4 State Bank of India in State of Tamil Nadu.	All provisions of the Act except sections 31, 41, 43, 50 and 51 subject to certain conditions.	One year from the date of publication.	G.O. Ms. No. 164, Labour, dated 6th February 1970.

18. 1970-ம் ஏப்ரல் மாதத்திய, பஞ்சு மற்றும் நூல் ஆகியவற்றின் தொகுத்த விலைப் பட்டியல்.

விவரங்கள் கிடைக்கப் பெறவில்லை

19. STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN MADRAS CITY (GROUP WISE) FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1970 (BASE 1960—100).

Group	Weight Proportional to the total expenditure.	Group Index Number.
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. Food	60.2	163.2
II. Tobacco, Pan, Supari and Intoxicants	2.4	165.5
III. Fuel and Lighting	6.2	179.7
IV. Housing	8.3	171.6
V. Clothing, Bedding and Foot-wear ..	6.6	138.5
V. Miscellaneous	18.3	163.1
	100.0	
Consumer Price Index Number 163.		

19 (a). INTERIM SERIES OF ALL-INDIA AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS (BASE 1949—100).

Year/Month.	General index.	Food index.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1951	105	104
1956	105	105
1961	126	126
1962	130	130
1963	134	135
1964	152	155
1965	166	172
1966	184	190
1967	209	222
1968	215	228

NEW SERIES OF ALL-INDIA AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (BASE 1960—100).

1968—		
November	176	195
December	171	186
1969—		
January	170	184
February	169	182
March	170	183
April	171	185
May	173	187
June	175	195
July	179	196
August	179	197
September	179	196
October	178	195
November	177	193

E.S.I. PRESS REPORT

The Employee's State Insurance Scheme is applied to 34 centers in Tamil Nadu Region and provide protection to 3,39,500 industrial workers in the event of employment injury, Sickness and Maternity, by providing payment of cash Benefit and Medical Case. There are 64 offices of the Corporation for the purpose of disbursement of Cash Benefits.

During the month of April, 1970, 58,837 Sickness Benefit claims were received and an amount of Rs. 10,33,461.44 was paid to the workers as Sickness Benefit involving abstention of 2,74,887 days and an amount of Rs. 66,683.69 was paid towards Extended Sickness Benefit for 17,623 days.

In respect of Employment Injury cases, 8,057 accident were reported for which Temporary Disablement Benefit was paid to the tune of Rs. 1,29,276.96. In addition to this 410 persons draw Permanent Disablement Benefit in the shape of periodical payments and lumpsum compensation for injuries sustained by them during the course of employment. The total amount paid was Rs. 1,09,569.28. There are 284 cases of dependants of the deceased insured persons who claimed and were paid the Dependants' Benefit amounting to Rs. 10,016.71. Two hundred and eighty-one insured women claimed Maternity Benefit and were paid Rs. 46,832.90.

In addition to the above Funeral Benefit was paid in 54 cases amounting to Rs. 5,400.00 in respect of deceased insured persons.

Legal action was taken against 4 insured persons for making wrong declaration and thus obtaining Cash Benefits. They were fined for Rs. 50, Rs. 50, Rs. 50 and Rs. 75 respectively.

Legal action was taken for non-payment of Employers' Special Contribution under section 73-D and a sum of Rs. 9,103.58 was recovered in respect of 8 cases.

Legal action was also taken for non-payment of Employees' Contribution under sections 45-B and 75 (2) of the Act and a sum of Rs. 5,954.07 was recovered in 9 cases.

E.S.I. MEDICAL BENEFIT.

Serial number and particulars.	April 1970.	March 1970.	April 1969.	Average in 1969.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Total number of attendance	368,644	371,717	363,453	382,080
New	78,025	79,045	76,293	78,919
Old	290,619	292,762	287,160	303,161
2. Number of medical certificates issued.	109,127	117,760	108,960	11,10,849
3. Number of Domiciliary visits made.	686	875	514	614
4. Number of Injections administered.	164,922	161,889	152,444	164,958
5. Number of X-Ray Examinations.	1,430	1,489	1,324	1,313
6. Number of Laboratory Examinations.	5,818	6,534	5,193	6,039
7. Number of Specialist Investigations.	5,901	6,668	5,657	5,885
8. Number of persons admitted to hospitals.	1,606	1,629	1,884	2,083
9. Bed days occupied during the month.	11,083	10,506	11,444	12,171

21. EMPLOYMENT MARKET INFORMATION, APRIL 1970.

Serial number and districts.	Number of applicants			Number of employers using the Exchanges employment during the month.	Number of vacancies notified during the month.
	Registered during the month.	Placed in employment during the month.	Remained on live register at the end of the month.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 North Arcot ..		196	18,968	55	193
2 South Arcot ..	2,324	207	24,054	79	227
3 Chingleput ..	2,040	183	20,969	92	321
4 Coimbatore ..	2,728	317	24,189	198	621
5 Dharmapuri ..	959	166	7,434	59	171
6 Kanyakumari ..	967	68	21,877	27	87
7 Madras ..	4,501	556	63,169	246	735
8 Madurai ..	3,526	508	28,295	77	517
9 Nilgiris ..	524	54	8,691	48	97
10 Ramanathapuram.	1,205	144	15,117	67	195
11 Salem ..	2,888	207	52,581	56	385
12 Thanjavur ..	1,942	302	22,624	91	279
13 Tiruchirappalli ..	24,248	199	26,741	83	223
14 Tirunelveli ..	1,498	132	19,081	69	254
Total for April 1970.	30,171	3,239	3,53,790	1,247	4,305
Total for March 1970.	24,641	3,661	3,47,148	1,166	4,529
Total for April 1969.	27,661	2,961	2,81,298	1,336	3,963
Total for August 1969.	33,617	3,564	3,09,255	1,274	4,956

The above figures exclude statistics relating to work performed in respect of physically handicapped applicants which is given below:—

Special Employment Offices for Physically Handicapped, Madras.

April 1970 ..	68	18	804	9	2
March 1970 ..	40	13	764	12	3
April 1969 ..	39	25	611	23	10

